

PEACE FORCES CHARGE WAR BILL GIVES F. D. R. DICTATORIAL POWER TO ABOLISH ALL LABOR LAWS

A.P.M. Calls For Defeat Of War Powers Bill

Reveals Hidden Clause Which Will Outlaw 'Existing Laws'

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—President Roosevelt is given sweeping authority in his war powers bill to suspend the operation of all labor laws in the manufacture of munitions and armaments. This is the view of a number of competent legal authorities here, and important labor leaders are being increasingly disturbed by this aspect of the measure.

Some observers here also take the view that the President could use the provisions of the lend-lease bill together with other emergency powers to put into effect a draft of labor similar to the one which has recently been ordered in Great Britain.

The American Peace Mobilization has charged flatly in a bulletin which it has sent out to all affiliated organizations that the President has been given powers in the bill "limited only by his own discretion" to destroy all the hard-won gains of labor.

Under the lend-lease bill, the President could, the APM bulletin said, "break strikes, lower wages, or otherwise prevent income from keeping pace with increases in the cost of living; increase working hours, eliminate time-and-a-half pay for overtime work; stretch the work week, and otherwise destroy all the gains labor has achieved in the past 10 years or more."

Even ex-President Herbert Hoover, while endorsing the general provisions of the bill, declared that it "could cancel parts of the labor laws."

THE DEADLY JOKER

The most dangerous provision of the bill which the President could use to destroy the Wagner Act, the Wage-Hour Act, the Walsh-Healey Act and other labor laws is a little joker in Section III of the bill:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law."

It is under this broad exemption from other legislation that the President is given power to authorize the Secretaries of War and Navy "to manufacture in arsenals, factories and shipyards under their jurisdiction, or otherwise procure, any defense article for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States."

And a defense article is defined in the bill broadly enough as any "weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel or boat" or "any component material or part or of equipment for any article described in this subsection," or "any machinery, facility, tool, material or supply necessary for the manufacture of munitions."

Thus the President is permitted to disregard the provisions of all other laws, including the labor laws, in ordering manufacture of a wide range of articles.

Along with this power, the President is also given the following blank check in Section IX of the bill:

"The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the proposals of this act."

What it boils down to is that the President does not

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LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK

—Editorial, Page 6.



WILLIAM GALLACHER

Appeals Court Upholds Rapp Committee

Hendley Held in Contempt for Refusing to Turn Over Lists

The Court of Appeals at Albany yesterday upheld a lower court, holding Charles J. Hendley, President of the Teachers Union Local 5, in contempt for refusing to hand over to the Rapp-Coudert Committee the union's membership rolls.

The court further upheld by a five to two decision the lower court holding valid secret hearings conducted by one man of the legislative committee.

The ruling was in face of an appeal not only from Local 5, but also supporting appeals of local 3, a dozen AFL and CIO unions. The decision is regarded as a serious blow against labor as it opens a field-day to reactionary forces in all sorts of committees, who under various guises could now subpoena membership rolls of unions and open them to the avid eyes of black-listers.

On the issue of the validity of one-man secret hearings, Chief Judge Irving Lehman and Judge Harlan W. Rippey, dissented.

The Rapp-Coudert committee, packed with labor-haters and school-budget slashers, is conducting a witch-hunt purportedly investigating "subversive" activities in the schools. One of its first acts was to seek the names of the 6,000 on Local 5 rolls.

Sen. Fredrick Coudert conducted the hearing himself, refusing to permit witnesses' attorneys or a transcript of their testimony.

Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the Teachers Union issued the following statement following the hearing:

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200 Chinese Killed By Tokio Bombers

KUNMING, China, Jan. 22 (delayed) (UP).—Japanese planes bombed the center of this city today causing a heavy loss of life. Unofficial estimates were that 200 were killed or wounded while taking refuge in open spaces east of the railway station, the main bomb target.

And a defense article is defined in the bill broadly enough as any "weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel or boat" or "any component material or part or of equipment for any article described in this subsection," or "any machinery, facility, tool, material or supply necessary for the manufacture of munitions."

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Gallacher Blasts Gag On British Daily Worker

Some Sections of Press Alarmed at Fascist Move by Gov't

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Within ten hours after the Churchill-Bevin Government suppressed the London Daily Worker, a mimeographed single-sheet edition of the paper was distributed widely.

Suppression of the paper, which is the organ of the British Communist Party, came at the same time as an announcement by the Ministry of Labor, headed by Ernest Bevin, that forced labor for men and probably for women would be introduced at once.

Widespread opposition to the suppression has been voiced, even in the capitalist press, to such an extent that Prime Minister Winston Churchill has been forced to announce that the matter will be debated next week in the House of Commons.

GALLACHER SPEAKS UP

The true reason for the suppression of the Daily Worker, organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain, was revealed by the Communist M. P. William Gallacher who immediately after the suppression of the paper put down a private notice question to the Labor Minister Herbert Morrison in which he stated:

"The suppression took place simultaneously with the introduction of industrial conscription, with the desire to prevent opposition to industrial conscription being voiced."

The Minister's reply that at the time the decision was taken to suppress the paper, he was not aware that industrial conscription was about to be introduced, was a weak excuse.

The Communist M. P. was not the only one to raise the question of the paper's suppression in the House of Commons. M. P. Aneurin Bevan, who is close to D. N. Pritt, succeeded, with the support of Gallacher and the liberal M. P. Sir Richard Acland, in obtaining the consent of the Prime Minister for a debate in the House of Commons next week on the suppression of the paper.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The London press received the news of the suppression of the paper, which according to Morrison's statement was due to the protracted and consistent policy on the part of the paper, and not because of any particular article or issue, with great anxiety, as can be seen from the press comments on the suppression.

The News Chronicle in an editorial article writes: "The suppression of the paper is a clear indication of the government's policy of suppressing all opposition to its war program."

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Survey Shows Increase Of 30,178 Flu Cases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UP).—U. S. Public Health Service announced today that 120,006 influenza cases were reported in the nation for the week ending Jan. 18. This was an increase of 30,178 over the previous week's total.

C.I.O. AIRCRAFT DRIVE SPURRED AS RYAN WORKERS WIN PAY RISE



Harvester Workers Vote to Strike: Members of the Tractor Works Local 101 employed in Chicago plant of the International Harvester Co. are shown taking strike vote. Ballot was 3,786 to 429 for strike if union demands are not met. Shown in the photo are: Local 101 President Richard Shaughnessy (extreme right), and Assistant Director Archie Hummel of the CIO's Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee (extreme left). [Story on page 3]

N. M. U. Council Urges Independent Political Action to Stay Out of War

Col. Lindbergh Claims He Opposes FDR War Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UP).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh today condemned President Roosevelt's pending lend-lease bill as another step toward war and urged a negotiated peace as the best solution to the European conflict.

The famed flyer told the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which is holding hearings on the measure, that he doubted the combined British and American forces could win the war unless there was an internal German collapse—which he said was not yet in sight—and he discounted threats of an Axis invasion of this hemisphere.

The United States, he said, need have no fear of war if it minds its own business "and prepares reasonably."

Here are some of the high spots of Lindbergh's testimony:

1. The United States must cooperate with whoever wins, Hitler

(Continued on Page 2)

Allis Chalmers Strike Solid, Gov't Agents Rush to Scene

Employees Use New Strike Technique of Taking Films of Scabs Who May Try to Enter Milwaukee Plant

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—Wisconsin's largest industrial establishment, the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. plant at West Allis, remained closed today, with 7,000 production workers, members of Local 248, United Automobile Workers, CIO, all out on strike.

The strike began 10 A.M. yesterday following tabulation of the vote of 5,958 against 758 for a walk-out for wage increases.

Other issues in the walkout is the union shop and rehiring on a seniority basis of 1,000 laid off workers.

The plant was running full blast on a \$26,000,000 government contract.

Governor Julius P. Heil today attempted to intervene as mediator. The U. S. Conciliation Service at Washington has sent Mr. Francis J. Haas to try to settle the strike.

Harold Christoffel, president of the union and head of the Milwaukee Industrial Union Council, said

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Hits Bevin's Conscription of British Labor, 'Lend-Lease' Bill

The National Maritime Union, CIO, dedicated itself at the closing session of its national council meeting yesterday to full participation in a movement to "establish an independent political instrument to keep the country out of war" and extend democracy.

The session reaffirmed the stand of the national CIO convention against foreign entanglements which "may drag us down the path of involvement in foreign wars" and expressed its solidarity with the British people's struggle for higher wages, war protection "and their growing struggle for peace as best exemplified by the People's Convention held recently in London."

The negotiating committee of the union, it was announced at the session, will meet again today with the representatives of the American Merchant Marine Institute to continue their demands for wage increases. At the last meeting the operators turned down the NMU proposals, offering a substitute which would give seamen a cent an hour wage increase.

The resolution of solidarity with

(Continued on Page 5)

Weather

Local—Cloudy and colder; north-west winds; Saturday warmer and probably snow.
Eastern New York—Cloudy and colder.
New Jersey—Cloudy and colder.

(8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

Minimum Rate of 62.5 Cents an Hour Provided

Consolidated Next

Cheering UAW Members Approve Pact Unanimously

Turn to page 3 for more news of strikes and actions of trade unions to win wage increases to meet the increased cost of living.

By Jack Young
(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 23.—With the threatened strike at Ryan Aeronautical Co. averted by a contract granting wage increases and the Vultee-established 62.5 cents an hour minimum, the United Automobile Workers today began an organizing drive for Consolidated Aircraft's 16,000 employees.

"We are going wherever there is a plant and we are going to immediately intensify our campaign at Consolidated," said Richard Frankenstein, International UAW organizer.

Terms of the contract with Ryan Aeronautical were approved unanimously by a meeting of night shift employees this morning and day shift workers last night. The agreement, covering 1,600 workers was reached early yesterday, four hours before a strike deadline.

Besides the wage increases, other gains is announced by a joint union-company statement include:

Minimum pay 62½ cents and hour for employees of four months service; vacation with pay; an "excellent" grievance procedure; complete seniority; guaranteeing security in layoffs and hiring; an arbitration system which "assures against interruption of production."

Job classifications which will boost employees rates into one of four classifications: C, 62½ cents an hour; B, 75 cents an hour; A, 90 cents an hour, and the premium rate \$1.05.

VULTEE PAVED WAY

The terms finally adopted, union officials stated, were almost the same as those which were accepted by the UAW when the Vultee aircraft strike was settled several weeks ago at Downey.

Frankenstein, who headed the CIO negotiating committee, said that an election is to be held here Friday at the S-lar Aircraft Company to determine if Solar workers want the UAW as bargaining agent. Opposed to the CIO union on the ballot will be the company union, the Solar Employees Association.

As James Dickerson, UAW international representative, read the terms to the workers at last night's meeting, he was interrupted time and again by loud cheers.

UNANIMOUS

Acceptance of the contract came without a dissenting vote. The CIO's drive on the huge Consolidated plant here, which has been under way for some time, will shift into high gear with a demonstration by Ryan workers before the plant at shift change today. Union

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Gagging the London Daily Worker -- Did the U.S. Have a Hand in It?

DID Wendell Willkie and President Roosevelt have something to do with the suppression of the London Daily Worker?

This may seem like a startling question. But the news reports from England tell of startling happenings.

It is getting clearer that the suppression of the London Daily Worker is a "token payment" gladly given by the Labor Party in the name of the British banks in order to reassure Wall Street financial interests. It is a measure taken by the British rulers against the peace program of the English people, and also a pledge to U. S. financial interests that private profits will be adequately protected from the demands of the British labor movement.

For example, the New York Sun, through its London correspondent, tips off its readers as follows:

"Some here seem to feel that there may be some significance in the fact that suppression of external signs of Communist activities almost coincide with the arrival of Wendell Willkie on his announced tour to study what sort of an England may emerge from the war." (Jan. 22, New York Sun.)

That Willkie is going to England as an envoy of the Morgan financial interests has been widely rumored. That Willkie is going to England with all the blessings and en-

couragement of Roosevelt is known to everyone who reads the papers.

Add the whole thing up, and we get the picture. Wall Street and Washington didn't like the People's Convention one single bit; they didn't like the idea of a London Daily Worker unmasking the profiteers and the war. They felt that the Labor Party leadership, in trying to sell the war by loose talk about "Socialism" were over-doing their job a bit, that the English people might take this "Socialist" talk too seriously.

The New York Sun's correspondent hints this quite clearly:

"Evidently the communist aggression within the Labor Party and the success of the People's Convention in London last week prompted the suppression." (Jan. 22.)

Not only were the British bankers and their Labor Party lackeys dismayed by the democracy of the People's Convention. Wall Street and Washington also got the jitters. The Wall Street Journal said so plainly: they didn't intend to "give all aid to Britain" when it might turn out that Britain was heading for a People's Government. "A Socialist government is not democracy as we understand democracy," growled the paper of the Wall Street banks (Jan. 15), as it watched the British trade unions asking for decent pay in the People's Convention.

In brief, the advance of people's democracy in England became a

menace to the Bank of England investors and to the Wall Street imperialists. Wendell Willkie was coming over to make sure that Washington and Wall Street were going to get their money's worth out of this "war for democracy." The political life of the militant English labor movement was curbed and gagged to please Mr. Willkie, the envoy of Roosevelt as well as of J. P. Morgan. The Labor Party leadership, already ready to protect its master's imperialist interests, and only too anxious to "clear itself," moved into action. The blow was struck. Britain took another step toward open fascist rule, as France did, and Germany did.

It is this march toward fascism which the Roosevelt "aid to Britain" is intended to strengthen. Wall Street asks, through Roosevelt's envoy, Willkie, "What kind of England are we aiding?" It is not the English people at all that Wall Street wants to aid; their aid is to strengthen imperialist reaction against the English people.

Do the American people have any interest in aiding British reaction against the English people? To aid the English people it is necessary to oppose Wall Street's aid to British reaction, the only kind of aid that Washington and Wall Street give. The Roosevelt-Willkie policy of aidline fascist reaction in England obviously strengthens reaction in the United States.

To defend democracy in America requires opposition to the present policy of "aid to British-reaction"; it means to help the British people defend their People's Convention, to defend civil liberties for the London Daily Worker.

The Roosevelt-Willkie policy of "aid to Britain" is not only a bridge to war; it is also a subsidy to British reaction. It is insurance for the U. S. financiers. It prolongs the war in Europe to produce war profits; it also drags America deeper and deeper into the war itself.

British Daily Worker Gag Lashed in Parliament

WESTERN UNION

NEW YORK, N.Y. JAN 21/41

WE ARE ANGRY AND DISGUSTED AT YOUR GOVERNMENT'S UNDEMOCRATIC ACTION IN SUPPRESSING THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWS ORGANS IN LONDON STOP NOW DO YOU CLAIM YOUR WAR IS AGAINST FASCISM QUESTION MARK BILGE WATER EXPLANATION POINT ME AMERICAN WORKERS REPUDIATE THIS FASCIST MEASURE EXPLANATION POINT.

A GROUP OF AMERICAN BEAVERS.

1045AM 22ND

Seamen Tell British Minister: Here is photo-stat of wire sent to the British Embassy in Washington by a group of New York seamen who gave their opinions on the suppression of the London Daily Worker. "We are angered and disgusted," their wire says, "at your government's undemocratic action in suppressing the Communist Party news organ in London. Now do you claim your war is against fascism? Bilge water! We American workers repudiate this fascist measure!"

Reason for Suppression of the London Daily

Last week the great people's convention met in London. The vernal London press poured out its venom against the people. Of all the London press, only the Daily Worker gave unstinted support. That convention adopted a set of demands which are a thorn in the side of the war government. Here they are:

1. Defense of the people's living standards.
2. Defense of the people's democratic and trade union rights.
3. Adequate air raid precautions, deep bombproof shelters, rehousing and relief of victims.
4. Friendship with the Soviet Union.
5. People's Government, truly representative of the whole people and able to inspire the confidence of the working people of the world.
6. A people's peace that gets rid of the causes of war.

Gen. Antonescu Says 'Revolt' Is Under Control

But Fighting by Iron Guards Continues in Some Centers

BUDAPEST, Jan. 23 (UP).—Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu of Rumania announced tonight, in a radio proclamation, that he is complete master of the nation after crushing a four-day rebellion of Iron Guards.

The Rumanian legion here said that Antonescu, with the armed forces solidly on his side, was in control, but admitted that fighting continued today in some centers to increase a toll of dead estimated in some reports at 1,000 or more.

The Rumanian legion here described bitter fighting in the center of Bucharest when General George Petrovicescu, Minister of Interior ousted by Antonescu after the assassination of a German army staff major, organized 800 Iron Guard rebels and attempted to storm the Premier's office.

The rebels were mobilized at the police headquarters where bitter fighting had occurred Tuesday, following Antonescu's decree outlawing all police force members holding Iron Guard memberships.

CALLS BRITISH AGENT

Petrovicescu was alleged by Antonescu to have been lax in investigating the assassination of Major Doering of the German forces in Rumania. The Germans described the assassin as a "radical Greek" employed by the British secret service.

Many police were among the 800 rebels organized by the ousted Minister of Interior. It was said.

The Rumanian legion here said that the Rumanian general staff in Bucharest had issued a communique claiming that not a single man from the Rumanian army had deserted to the rebels.

Both of the Iron Guard elements are pro-German and anti-British, explaining perhaps why Germany's large military forces established on Rumanian soil refrained from stepping in and assuming mastery of the situation.

2 Airmen Die

DUNNVILLE, Ont., Jan. 23.—Two men were killed today when their Royal Canadian Air Force plane crashed near here.

Peace Forces Charge War Bill Gives FDR Dictator Powers to Smash All Labor Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

have to be bound by the provisions of the other laws in promulgating the rules and regulations to cover the lend-lease bill.

RIDICULE IS ANSWER

President Roosevelt has seen fit to ridicule those who have pointed to the extraordinary powers which are given him in this measure.

But the fact remains that he has already issued an executive order suspending the eight-hour day in the construction of American bases in the British Islands in the Caribbean.

Stress by the President and other high officials of the government on the need for "sacrifice" on behalf of the arms program have heightened the suspicions that the Pres-

ident may soon invoke his rapidly growing emergency powers to curb the rights of labor.

Another factor to bear in mind is that the powers in the lend-lease bill, will, if the measure is passed, take their place alongside of and complement other war powers which the President has.

For example, the President issued an executive order recently giving the office of production management power to:

"Formulate plans for the mobilization for defense of the production facilities of the nation, and to make all lawful action necessary to carry out such plans."

M-DAY BEGINS

The OPM was thus told by the President to go ahead and bring up to date and put into practice the

Some Sections of Press Alarmed at Fascist Move by Gov't

(Continued from Page 1)

sion of the Communist Daily Worker is an event which cannot be lightly passed over by a country which is so deeply committed as Britain to the principles of liberty, and so rightly jealous of the freedom of the press. In peace or war, suppression of a paper is a grave thing. Once we admit that it is proper to suppress one organ of opinion, it is possible that the way may be opened for further suppressions under less justifiable circumstances. It would indeed be disastrous if the wide powers which have enabled the government at one stroke of the pen to suppress the Daily Worker were ever employed to shackle the liberty of expression of the newspapers as a whole, and we must be more than ever on our guard to see that nothing of the sort is allowed to happen."

The Daily Telegraph writes: "In their decision to suppress the Daily Worker the government has taken a step which may raise a certain amount of controversy..."

The Times parliamentary correspondent comments: "The Home Secretary is expected to answer the question in the House of Commons explaining the reasons which led the government to the decision to suppress the Daily Worker and the Week..."

It is understood that the decision to proceed against the Daily Worker under Defense Regulation 2D was taken in order to secure speedy action. Had a prosecution been launched against the Editor and Publisher it would have been necessary to give an official warning to the newspaper, and then wait for some weeks to observe whether "systematic publication" was continued. If a conviction had followed there might also have been an appeal to a high court and possibly to the House of Lords on a point of law, so that a delay of at least a month or two would have resulted."

POINTS TO FRANCE

The Daily Express writes editorially: "... There is bound to be misgiving at the closing down of expression of any viewpoint in Britain. It will certainly be argued that suppression was one of the reasons for the downfall of France."

The Daily Mirror writes: "Is not Mr. Morrison making martyrs? And are not martyrs magnificent advertising agents for any cause? The Communists... will speak at street corners or surreptitiously."

The afternoon paper "Star" reported that "ten hours after special branch officers had raided the offices of the Daily Worker, newspaper of the British Communist Party, suppressing its publication under a defense regulation order, a mimeographed pamphlet (leaflet, ed.) was handed in at Fleet Street newspaper offices early today."

Headed "Daily Worker No. 3,431, Wednesday, January 22," it consisted of a single foolscap sheet printed on both sides. One side was devoted to a leading article headed "Defend the Daily Worker" in which it was stated "protest in your factory deputization to the Home Secretary."

The news bulletin of the British Broadcasting Corporation also referred to this mimeographed leaflet.

Navy Hires Non-Union Men; Carpenters Strike

GROTON, Conn., Jan. 23.—Nearly 200 carpenters and laborers on a Navy housing project quit work here today when the contractor sent non-union laborers out to work over which the carpenters union had jurisdiction.

The carpenters are members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the laborers members of the International Hod Carriers Union, both AFL.

Appealing for Christian youth groups to support the "Town Meeting of Youth" in Washington, D. C. on Feb. 7, 8, and 9, a group of Union Theological Seminary Students has issued a declaration of Christian principles supporting the AYC which is published in the current issue of the AYC "Newscast."

Pointing out that "the Christian youth of America face the crisis of our democracy" they criticize any "refusal to cooperate with organizations which have the same aims as religious groups at a time when the forces of reaction are growing stronger."



Resisted Draft, Is Slain: Gun battle resulted in death of Ernest Eisele (top) 22-year-old Pontiac, Ill., farm boy, when he resisted United States marshalls who came to arrest him for failure to register for the draft. The father, Martin Eisele, who officers charge 'helped the son resist, lies seriously wounded in a Pontiac hospital.

Draft Objector Dies from Arresting Officers Bullets

Dies After Wounds Inflicted by Deputies Who Came to Arrest Him on Illinois Farm; Father Also Wounded

PONTIAC, Ill., Jan. 23 (UP).—A 22-year-old youth who refused to register for the draft died today because he and his father chose to fight it out when a U. S. marshal and a deputy-sheriff came to arrest him.

He was Ernst Eisele, who declined to register even after three warnings because he objected to the brutality of war. His father, Martin, 48, who had supported him in his stand, was in critical condition at a hospital. Each had been shot three times through the body.

Dusseldorf Is Bombed in RAF Attack

Nazi Plane Bombs Great Yarmouth on Coast

LONDON, Jan. 23 (UP).—Renewing its day and night offensive, the Royal Air Force bombed the French invasion coast heavily today after a two and half hour night attack on Dusseldorf in the Ruhr where bursting bombs set many fires.

The attack on the invasion coast followed one of the most daring daylight thrusts of the war Wednesday in which six Polish pilots of a Hurricane squadron machine-gunned German motor boats grounded airplanes, troops, trucks and anti-aircraft guns along the French side of the channel.

The raids put British air operations against the Axis back on an around-the-clock basis after a week's intermission because of bad weather.

The bombardment of Dusseldorf in the heart of the rich Rhine-Ruhr industrial region was concentrated on steel, coal and gas, and oil works. Also bombed were a munitions factory, an airdrome and a railroad.

The raid on Dusseldorf was the 21st of the war.

Church Youth Asks Protest on Dictator Bill

Issue Appeal to Christian Groups to Back 'Town Meeting' at Capital

The response from Christian youth groups is indicative of the widespread support forthcoming to the Youth Congress appeal for a mass gathering in the nation's capital to express the opinions of youth on the issue of the President's war dictatorship bill, civil liberties and other problems.

Appealing for Christian youth groups to support the "Town Meeting of Youth" in Washington, D. C. on Feb. 7, 8, and 9, a group of Union Theological Seminary Students has issued a declaration of Christian principles supporting the AYC which is published in the current issue of the AYC "Newscast."

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ADVOCATE COOPERATION

As a group of "active Church workers" they advocate cooperation with the American Youth Congress and especially with the Youth Town meeting as a means "to educate young people in social action in the field of civil liberties, peace and jobs."

In part the statement urges: "The first step towards cooperation is for your organization to urge some of your responsible members to a Youth Town Meeting in Washington, D. C. on Feb. 7, 8, and 9th. Your members would attend not as delegated representatives from your organizations, but as individual young people concerned about and anxious to discuss their common problems with young men and women from all parts of America."

New Japanese Envoy Approved by Vichy

VICHY, Jan. 23 (UP).—The French government today approved the appointment of Sotomatsu Kato as the new Japanese ambassador here.

Kato, secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Paris at the close of the world war, was a member of the Japanese delegation at the 1929 naval conference and the 1933 economic conference in London.

Contests Right of U.S. to Speak for Americas

ROME, Jan. 23 (UP).—The Corriere Della Sera of Milan today contested the right of the United States to speak in the name of the Americas in international affairs, and called upon other American nations to maintain the greatest independence.

British Push Past Tobruk To Derna

Claim Italians Lost 100,000 Prisoners in African Fighting

CAIRO, Jan. 23 (UP).—British land and air forces today smashed at the defenses of Derna, last Italian stronghold in Eastern Libya, as Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's 45-day-old desert offensive claimed a staggering total of nearly 100,000 Fascist prisoners.

On four fronts, from the Mediterranean to the equator, the British were reported driving the Italians back in steam-roller drives aimed at smashing Mussolini's empire and knocking Italy out of the war in Africa.

BRITISH PUSH ON

With the last remnants of Italian resistance wiped out overnight in fallen Tobruk, British's empire army spread on toward Derna, 130 miles westward by coast road, with every indication Lt. Gen. Wavell would strike on to Italy's main African base of Benghazi.

British bombing planes dropped tons of bombs on Derna, a Royal Air Force communique reported, while mechanized advance units pushed up to the encircling "perimeter" forts protecting the port and base.

Enormous fires visible for 80 miles rose from Derna after heavy bombing of military barracks and other targets in RAF attacks since Sunday, it was stated.

With many prisoners remaining to be counted, the British Middle East Command said in a communique, the capture of Tobruk after 21 days of merciless siege has thus far yielded more than 14,000 prisoners including four generals, an admiral and a number of high army and navy staff officers.

ROME, Jan. 23 (UP).—Tobruk has been abandoned a smoking heap of ruins to overwhelming British forces, today's war communique admitted.

Italian defenders, said to comprise only one division plus detachments of sailors and frontier guards, withdrew yesterday to remaining uncaptured fortifications to the west after the base had been "given to flames," the communique said.

The communique said that in Albania there were "actions of a local character, during which the Italians inflicted considerable losses on the Greeks."

British planes last night again raided Catania, Sicily (base for German dive bombers) and another point in Sicily, the communique said, but caused no damage.

On the Sudanese frontier in East Africa, the communique said, artillery and patrols were active. British attacks were said to have been turned back by the Italians.

Suspend Sentences in Coast Nazi Flag Case

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—Two navy men who ripped a Nazi swastika flag from its staff at the German Consulate here received suspended sentences of 90 days today.

They were turned over to the navy which promised they would be "adequately dealt with."

MOTHER BLOOM

IN BRIDGEPORT

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 23.—Workers in this industrial town are looking forward to Mother Bloom's appearance as principal speaker at a Lenin Memorial Meeting to be held Friday, Jan. 31, at 8 P. M., at Lithuanian Hall, Lafayette St., at the corner of Gregory St.

Arrangements are being made to make the meeting an occasion for the widest distribution of Mother Bloom's autobiography, and the Dean of Canterbury's book, "Soviet Power."

he said 10,000 thoroughly modern fighting planes plus reserves—together with the Army and Navy—are sufficient to guard this hemisphere against invasion threats.

8. Contradicted testimony by Hull and Secretaries of War and Navy Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox that the United States faces the peril of invasion if the British navy falls. Lindbergh said the fall of the British navy would not seriously menace the United States.

He expressed opposition to United States reliance on the Royal Navy, arguing that he "doesn't want to see the nation's destiny dependent on the British navy."

9. Termed the recent destroyer deal a "mistake."

10. Revealed that he quit as an army reserve officer because he felt it was vital to oppose the drift of this country into war.

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11. Admitted he never had publicly denounced Hitler's philosophies, but that he had done so privately. Said in this connection that he doesn't like things that go on both in Germany and England.

12. Called it a "mistake" to antagonize any country.

13. Contended the United States would be able to maintain her trade position regardless of who wins the war.

14. Doubtful that Germany can successfully invade England or that Britain can successfully invade Europe—even if she had the active support of this country.

15. Argued it was impossible for any power or combination of powers to successfully invade this hemisphere by air alone—or even by sea—if we are militarily prepared.

16. Said trans-oceanic bombing is possible, but unfeasible.

17. Held that we are strong enough to maintain our own way of life, but not strong enough to impose it on Europe and Asia.

18. Denied he was spokesman for a group which believes the collapse of Britain is imminent.

19. Slapped back at Mr. Roosevelt's state-of-the-union assertion that the world today we cannot hide behind a "Chinese Wall" of isolation. Lindbergh said he believed we can endure here regardless of what happens abroad.

I.W.O. Orders 50,000 Copies of 'Soviet Power'

Leaders of the International Workers' Order at a special educational conference yesterday voted to order 50,000 copies of the Dean of Canterbury's book, "Soviet Power," to be sold through the lodges of the I. W. O.

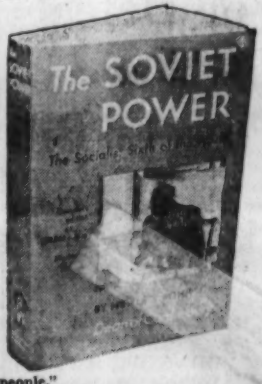
Hailing the book as one of the "fairest and most honest accounts of the Soviet system" yet published, and a great stimulus for U. S.-Soviet understanding, leaders after leader arose and expressed confidence that the members of the Order will eagerly purchase the book and spread copies among friends.

WILL AID PEACE DRIVE

As an organization dedicated to winning peace, security and plenty in the United States, Herbert Benjamin, Executive Secretary, stated:

"Our membership has an intense interest in knowing how at least one great country has eliminated unemployment, established guarantees for the health, security, leisure and cultural development of all the people."

The cause of peace will be aided by the distribution of the book, he said, "because it will be giving a true picture of the aims of this powerful country and hasten the collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union."



Mexican Streetcar Men Win Strike, Co. Signs

British-Owned Firm Completely Beaten in Week-Long Walkout; Raises Wages, and Agrees to Pay for Time Lost

By Alfred Miller
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23.—Mexican street car workers won a smashing victory against British imperialism when the Compania de Tranvias de Mexico, the British-owned street car company, was forced to sign on the dotted line Tuesday, ending the strike which had halted a large part of this city's communications for more than a week.

Throughout the negotiations before the Ministry of Labor the company had shown what was called an arrogant attitude. Twice, its representatives had walked out of the sessions with the Secretary of Labor. Finally, at the end of the last sixteen hours of uninterrupted negotiations the company signed.

The new contract includes a general wage increase of 1,240,000 pesos. The company also agreed to pay 72,000 pesos a year for medical services and 1,000,000 pesos of back wages resulting from a Labor Court judgment in October, 1939.

Since the strike was declared legal on January 17, the company was also condemned to pay wages for the days lost as a result of the strike. This sum amounts to 180,000 pesos of which 60,000 must be paid at once.

2-YEAR CONTRACT

The company further desists from taking out injunctions against the agreement in the Federal Courts.

The new contract is valid for two years and street car service begins again immediately. By means of radio and in every other possible way, the union began to recall its members to work.

The last main disagreement between the Tramway Workers Union and the Government on the one hand, and the British Company, on the other, was caused when the company insisted that the wage increases must be paid by street car passengers. Its representatives were shown, however, that the company had not increased the wages of its workers once during 20 years. They finally had to accept as part of the agreement the following clause: "The company will also pay for all the economic repercussions caused by the wage increase."

Two days ago, the bus drivers had threatened a sympathy strike should the Compania de Tranvias de Mexico continue its "arrogant" attitude.

BIEDENKAPF IN NEW BEDFORD

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 23.—Fred Biedenkapf, well known to New Bedford textile workers, will be the main speaker at a Lenin Memorial Meeting here Feb. 2 at the Portuguese Colonial Club Hall, in the South End, at 2 P. M. Biedenkapf will speak on "Peace For America."

Other speakers will include Patrick O'Dea, New England secretary of the Young Communist League; Joseph C. Figueroa, local secretary of the Communist Party.

Woman Burned

Mrs. Valada Savard, 36, was severely burned yesterday morning when an oil stove exploded in the kitchen of her apartment at 946 Tenth Ave. while she was preparing breakfast for her three children.

he said 10,000 thoroughly modern fighting planes plus reserves—together with the Army and Navy—are sufficient to guard this hemisphere against invasion threats.

8. Contradicted testimony by Hull and Secretaries of War and Navy Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox that the United States faces the peril of invasion if the British navy falls. Lindbergh said the fall of the British navy would not seriously menace the United States.

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Col. Lindbergh Claims He Opposes Roosevelt's War Powers Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

or otherwise.

2. He accused Secretary Hull and other administration leaders of lacking foresight in foreign affairs, and vigorously assailed the President's foreign policy.

3. He blamed the fall of France and British entry into war on United States failure to stand by the Neutrality Act. These countries, he said, were misled by exaggerated efforts of the lifting of the arms embargo. But for this, he said, there might have been some different adjustment which possibly would have forestalled the war.

4. Blamed both Britain and Germany for the war.

5. Asserted that this is not our war because, for one thing, we had no part in declaring the war, but we did encourage Britain to declare war.

6. Said Germany stands at the top of the world in air power with the United States second or third and Japan and Italy both "down the line."

7. Without mentioning Mr. Roosevelt's goal of 50,000 warplanes,

20,000 Int'l Harvester Workers Take Strike Poll; CIO Union Demands Contract Covering All Plants

Two Illinois Plants Down In Walkout

Corp. Has 4 Million in War Orders from Government

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Strike votes are being taken in plants of International Harvester employing nearly 20,000 workers. The United Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee revealed here today as walkouts at the company's East Moline and Rock Falls plants continued with workers ranks solid.

Grant Oaks, chairman of the FEUOC, left for Pittsburgh to confer with Philip Murray, President of the CIO in respect to aid in the union's fight for a national contract with the giant company.

The company's national office and the management of each of the plants have notified that strike votes are in progress and that settlement of the situation in each of the plants would be possible only as a result of a national conference for a system-wide agreement.

STAND OF LOCALS

The situation in the Harvester system stood today as follows:

Robert Travis, representative of the FEUOC, today announced that members of Local 101, which has a sole collective bargaining contract covering the 6,500 workers of the company's main tractor plant here, has voted 3,786 to 429 in favor of a strike.

Local 102, Milwaukee, with 3,000 workers; took a strike vote Tuesday night, and voted overwhelmingly in favor of strike. The local put the authority to call strike in the hands of the officers and the negotiating committee.

Other developments to date were: Local 104, East Moline; 1,500 workers now on strike.

Local 107 is West Pullman with 2,500 workers who will take a strike vote soon.

Local 108 where there are 6,500 workers of the McCormick Works in Chicago, is to take a strike vote very soon.

Local 111, Rock Falls, 300 workers now on strike.

Local 113, Richmond, Indiana; 1,500 workers; these now have sole collective bargaining contracts in that plant. However, strike vote will be held there too soon in support of the national demands.

Backed by the overwhelming strike vote, the CIO Farm Equipment leaders took the last step before actual strike action at the huge tractor works plant today in calling for a parley with the top officials of the International Harvester Corporation.

This followed the collapse of a conference this morning between union leaders and the management of the tractor works plant where 6,500 workers are employed.

Labelling the brief negotiations this morning as "entirely unsatisfactory" the union placed its demands before the "downtown" office of the corporation as the last step required by the union contract before strike action can be taken.

The Harvester Corporation has received some \$4,000,000 worth of war contracts from the government. The union listed its demands as follows:

- 1—Elimination of piece-work.
- 2—Voice in determining production schedules.
- 3—A minimum rate of 75 cents an hour for men, 65 cents for women.
- 4—Establishment of a seniority system that would rate each man from day he was first employed without regard to layoffs; a promotional system based on seniority.
- 5—Recognition of the union and settlement of shop grievances through shop stewards.
- 6—Overhauling of the vacation plan to assure one week for each man with a year or more service.
- 7—Job security for conscripts, payment of premiums on the insurance policies of the workers, and a pay differential for those conscripted.

2 Die, 12 Hurt In Plane Crash At St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23 (UP).—A Douglas skyliner of the Transcontinental and Western Airlines crashed a mile from Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Field today, killing two persons and injuring 12, two seriously.

Capt. P. T. W. Scott, the pilot, and J. F. Mott, TWA mechanic, were killed. C. W. Juergens, of Kirkwood, Mo., and Mrs. T. E. McCloskey, wife of a TWA employee stationed in Los Angeles, were badly injured.

HITS TREE

Aviators expressed the opinion that the ship was in a steep bank, preparatory to landing, that it slipped into an almost vertical bank causing the left wing to strike an



Allis-Chalmers Strike: Members of the United Auto Workers Union (CIO) hold meeting outside the West Allis, Wis., plant of the Allis-Chalmers plant where a strike was called for a union contract embodying wage increases and other demands. The firm has \$25,000,000 worth of arms orders from the government.

Spur Aircraft Drive As Ryan Workers Win

Minimum Rate of 62.5 Cents an Hour Provided

(Continued from Page 1)

Leaders said "that Ryan workers would ask Consair employees to join them in their fight for a higher standard of living for all aircraftmen."

"The reason our Ryan increases aren't as high as they should be," a leaflet told the men, "is because the great and powerful Consolidated Company which establishes the level for wages in this area, doesn't have a fighting union to force all wage scales upward."

Consolidated is under union agreement with the International Association of Machinists, an AFL affiliate, which contract, CIO officials claim, was entered into by the "backdoor" method in order to keep the UAW out of the plant.

SWEEPING DRIVE

Frankenstein announced that Dickerson would be in immediate charge of the Consair organizing drive, under direction of Lew H. Michener, West Coast UAW director.

"The UAW is going into aviation wherever there is a plant," the smiling Frankenstein told the press. "We'll try to go in peacefully, but if we can't go in that way, we'll get tough."

The 250-pound Frankenstein said the air companies themselves "can name their poison. If they want to greet us peacefully, we'll be peaceful; if not, we'll go in the other way."

"Our aim is to bring up the living standards of all aircraft workers," the UAW's drive to organize aviation has now concluded two agreements with West Coast air plants, and another election was won recently at the Harvill Aircraft Die Casting Corporation in Los Angeles. After the Solar election Friday, Manasco Manufacturing Corporation workers in Glendale will have the opportunity to vote for the CIO in a Labor Board election Jan. 31.

Lou H. Michener, UAW-CIO West Coast director, said the union and the State CIO Industrial Union Council would throw all their forces into the accelerated streamlined organizing drive.

"Additional organizers will be hired, thousands of pamphlets will be distributed and numerous meetings held until we feel we are in a strong enough position to demand another plant election and determine the bargaining agent at Consolidated," said Michener.

It is expected that San Diego Local 506 will win an NLRB collective bargaining agent election to be held at the Solar Aircraft Co. here tomorrow. Solar makes airplane parts and employs approximately 1,500 workers.

Ryan's 1,800 workers are now engaged in making \$11,400,000 worth of military training planes. Consolidated has a backlog of almost \$350,000,000 and is making bombers.

The plane then hit two more trees and crashed into a telephone pole at an altitude of about 36 feet. The impact broke the pole, tearing down its wires.

Debris was scattered over an area of about 80 square feet. The plane broke in half and bedding, cushions and other material was scattered over the sod. The two victims and the co-pilot were thrown from the plane.

Allis Chalmers Strike Solid, Gov't Agents Rush to Scene

(Continued from Page 1)

As the walkout is complete and solid. The union, Christoffel said, merely has watchers to check on who goes in and out of the plant. The office and drafting department employees are not affected by the walkout.

TO FILM SCABS

Christoffel did add that the union will take photographs with a movie camera on who goes in and out, so any scabs would be detected on the films.

"It certainly is too bad that a company of this type, living off government orders, should behave so the workers are forced to go out on strike to get their simple demands."

"We want to show the city and the nation that the workers have voluntarily withdrawn their labor from the plant and that we do not need a picket line to keep the employees out."

As further evidence of the democratic way in which the plant workers decided on the strike, Christoffel said that about 1 per cent of the plant's production workers, still not in the union, were permitted to vote on the strike.

Upon the union's call strikers formed a great demonstration at the plant gates carrying CIO banners.

LETTER TO WORKERS

A letter to each plant worker calling the strike stated the issues as follows:

"This strike has been voted by the overwhelming majority of the workers in the bargaining unit covered by Local 248. It is the direct result of the company's failure to live up to its promises of April, 1940. The agreement was TENTATIVELY accepted at that time to see if the company would keep its promises. It was never signed because the company broke its promises and encouraged disruption instead of harmony."

"In its letter of Jan. 20 to all its employees, the company itself admits that it has offered the

union nothing (except another promise that MAYBE it will give a wage increase next April). It refused even to discuss the main issue—security for the union, which means security for everything the union has gained and will gain. On other important matters—such as the 1,000 men it refuses to rehire, seniority and shop conditions—it says nothing.

"The company has admitted to the mediators during negotiations that Local 248 has 99 per cent of the eligible workers in its ranks; yet it refuses any kind of union shop and union security and insists on using the one per cent to disrupt the 99 per cent. It calls this 'democracy.'"

"We will match the company's money and ruthlessness with the strongest weapon working people have—solidarity and devotion," the union's strike call concluded.

Last week, as Local 248 was preparing for its struggle, the Milwaukee County CIO Council voted full support for the Allis-Chalmers workers. At the same meeting the Council adopted a resolution sharply protesting President Roosevelt's Lease-Lend Bill.

The international office was represented at negotiations by Myer Klig, President James J. Chenery of the leather division; business agents, Charles W. Shumouria, of Peabody, Local 21; Nick Rasaf of Lynn, Local 20; and Coleman Flaherty of Wilbur, Local 22, and George Pershing, organizer, were the remaining negotiators.

President Ben Gold of IF&LWU yesterday received a telegram from the joint council of the three locals embodying the following resolution:

"Resolved that thanks and appreciation be extended to our international for the splendid cooperation and guidance given us in the person of International Organizer Myer Klig who led the committee to the successful conclusion of the best agreement ever attained by the leather workers division."

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Alabama Shipbuilders Stage Work-Stoppage

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 23.—A work-stoppage for wage increases at the Alabama Drydock & Shipbuilding Co. yards today brought Federal conciliators to the scene. The plant is a Navy destroyer repair plant.

At the same time it was learned here that at the yards of the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp., Pascagoula, Miss., 77 burners quit work after their wage demands were rejected. The company has under contract about \$77,000,000 in naval and Maritime Commission contracts.

Fur Union Gets Contract for 4,000 Workers

New Pact Greatly Benefits Conditions of Employees in Massachusetts

The International Fur & Leather Workers Union, CIO, yesterday announced its greatest success in the drive to bring union standards to leather workers with the new contract covering 4,000 workers in Massachusetts.

The contract reached yesterday, affects the members of the Peabody, Lynn and Wilbur locals of the union's leather division, employed by companies of the Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers' Association.

The pact gives wage increases ranging from five to ten per cent, amounting to over a million dollars for two years of the pact; preferential union shop; spread of the 40 hours over five days instead of six as before; time and one-half for overtime, double-time for Sunday; two ten-minute wash-up periods before lunch and home-going and improvements in the job security clauses.

The pact further provides for supply of rubber boots by the company which is a saving of about \$10 yearly to each worker. Further provisions strengthen the shop steward and shop committee system on grievances, and gives further seniority and job protection against introduction of labor-saving machinery.

DRAFT JOBS BACK

The contract puts a stronger penalty upon wage-scale violators. Draftees are guaranteed return of job.

The international office was represented at negotiations by Myer Klig, President James J. Chenery of the leather division; business agents, Charles W. Shumouria, of Peabody, Local 21; Nick Rasaf of Lynn, Local 20; and Coleman Flaherty of Wilbur, Local 22, and George Pershing, organizer, were the remaining negotiators.

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Foster Speaks Tonight in Pittsburgh

Lenin Memorial to Be Held at Carnegie Music Hall

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 23.—A Lenin memorial meeting which will have William Z. Foster as its main speaker, is expected to attract the largest number ever to attend such a meeting in this city.

The meeting Friday night at 8 o'clock will be held at Carnegie Music Hall, N. S.

In addition to Foster, there will be one other speaker, Henry Forbes, District Secretary of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania.

Strike Ties Up Sonnenborn Oil Co. Here

State Mediation Board Seeks to Intervene; 70 in Walkout

The strike of office employees of L. Sonnenborn Sons, Inc., 88 Lexington Ave. called by Local 16, United Office and Professional Workers, continued yesterday as the State Mediation Board tried to intervene to bring about a settlement.

The strike, called Wednesday, involves about 70 of the firm's 93 employees and has crippled all the basic departments. The company manufactures and refines oil, paints and allied products.

On Jan. 10 Local 16 won an NLRB election with a vote of 56 to 30. But the company has refused to bargain in good faith with the union, although it pays wages as low as \$12 weekly. The firm has increased its profits considerably.

BANS ARBITRATION

The company has rejected a job security clause, the preferential union shop or shortening of hours. The company has also refused the union's offer to submit the issues to arbitration.

Peter Harley, President of the union, wired to Mayor LaGuardia, Governor Lehman, and Harry A. Mills, chairman of the NLRB, of the company's refusal to submit to arbitration.

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Newark City Council Upholds Ban on Ford Cars

CIO Spokesmen Shatter Arguments of Company Attorney Seeking Reconsideration of a Ruling Barring City Purchase of Ford Products

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, Jan. 23.—Henry Ford's labor-baiting policies, his association with Nazis and his anti-Semitism came in for a thorough airing at the Newark City Council yesterday as the company's attorney sought reconsideration of the Council's action several weeks ago cancelling a \$10,000 order for police radio cars.

As in the first case, the Ford Motor Co. came out second best. Its legal claim for reconsideration was referred to the city's legal department, where the matter is believed buried.

The Council cancelled the order when CIO representatives appeared before it and showed that the company was guilty of violating the Wagner Act.

The CIO's delegation today was headed by Leonard W. Goldsmith, general field representative. He was accompanied by Samuel Rothbard, attorney, and John Genne, secretary of the Greater Newark Industrial Union Council.

Herbert Harris tarred and feathered at Dallas for trying to organize Ford.

The upshot of the hearing came when Goldsmith said that Ford is a "leading advocate of anti-Semitism in this country, and he converts with Nazis and is a proven possessor of a medal presented to him by Adolph Hitler."

Turner's objections were particularly strong on that. But Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein replied to him that "as to the general temper of Mr. Ford, that is common knowledge," and that "these are facts which cannot be refuted."

ANSWER 'ARGUMENTS'

The Ford attorney, George B. Turner, was accompanied by a number of Eastern officials of the company.

Turner claimed that the NLRB decisions against Ford were only "recommendations" and cited the company's figures to back the contention that Ford pays higher wages than his unionized competitors.

Goldsmith tore that apart by showing that Turner is comparing the Ford maximum scales to the minimum scales of the General Motors and Chrysler plants.

To illustrate the company's anti-union policy Goldsmith placed on the stand Alfred Cottrell, who was fired at the Ford Edgewater plant after being employed for 17 years. Cottrell told the Council how one Tuesday evening he attended his first union meeting and how next day at 11:45 A. M. his work was found "unsatisfactory" and he was fired.

To meet Turner's claim that Ford has the best safety record because of low insurance rates, Goldsmith cited the fact that the company operates its own plan and has no overhead or profit allowance for insurance.

He put on the stand John Juliano, a foreman at Edgewater plant for 18 years, who testified that when a worker was injured at the plant he had to sign a statement that he was not injured at the plant before receiving medical aid.

CITES ANTI-SEMITISM

Goldsmith offered to have Juliano tell of the spy system too, but an objection against that was sustained by the council. He did, however, get into evidence pictures showing CIO leaders being beaten up at the Ford plant and one of

Fierce Fire Sweeps Dublin Castle

DUBLIN, Friday, Jan. 24 (UP).—A fierce fire broke out in Dublin Castle early today.

The ancient castle, built in the first two decades of the 13th century, now is the center of a congested residential district in the heart of the city.

It was feared that famed St. Patrick's Hall was endangered by the flames.

Fire engines jammed the narrow streets as the firemen sought to prevent the blaze from spreading.



Union Shop

Suggests "Americana" On VICTOR RECORDS

Reduced up to 50%

Ballad for Americans \$1.50

Paul Robeson

Dust Bowl Ballads 2.00

Woody Guthrie—per. vol.

Abe Lincoln in Illinois 2.75

Raymond Massey

Ballads of the American Revolution 3.00

John & Lucy Allison & Minnie Men

Blackout of Free Ballot Threatens Massachusetts In Series of Gag Measures

Sponsored By War Mongers For 'Defense'

In Flood of Bills Aimed to Smash Criticism

By Hugo DeGregory
Legislative Rep. Communist Party
BOSTON, Jan. 23.—In an atmosphere of war hysteria, keyed by the inaugural injunction of Governor Leverett Saltonstall to "subordinate everything to national defense," the state administration and the legislature have begun a concerted assault against the liberties and welfare of the people of Massachusetts.

Revealing the sinister character of this war drive was the manner in which the strikebreaking Home Guard appropriation was jammed through the legislature and rushed to the Governor for signature.

Sudden surprise hearings were held without formal prior notice to prevent the widespread indignation of the people from being heard against this repressive storm trooper proposal. Opponents of the bill were gagged and badgered by committee members who denied all discussion on the purposes of the Home Guard.

The most outspoken manifestation of this fascist drive to gag the people on behalf of the war-makers are the three bills introduced in the state legislature which their sponsors frankly state are aimed against the Communist Party.

These bills, if allowed to pass, would effectively destroy the free ballot and the freedom of political opinion in Massachusetts.

The Blanchard Bill, S-13, introduced by the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Election Law, would bar from holding legal caucuses and nomination conventions "any party which is controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by any foreign government or which advocates the overthrow by force of the present form of government of the United States."

THREE-WAY GAG
The Gilman Bill, House No. 1028, is entitled "An Act to Bar Un-American Parties from the Ballot." It provides that "no political party shall be recognized and given a place on the ballot which advocates the overthrow by force and violence, or which advocates or carries on a program of sedition or treason by radio, speech or press, or of our local, state or national government."

The effect of both these bills would be to make the exercise of fundamental right of democratic expression subject to the prejudice or the one individual, the Attorney-General. He would have the power of ruling what political parties are "reasonable" or which can be charged with "foreign control."

A third bill that strikes at the basic freedom of political opinion is known as the Rubin Bill, House No. 357. It would bar from public employment in the cities and the state, all persons who are members of "subversive organizations" and provides for a special oath to be taken by all public employees.

These are the bills which are aimed at the very heart of democratic expression in Massachusetts. Presented under the slogan of making "sacrifices during the present emergency" is a whole flood of reactionary legislation which has been introduced in the legislature, aimed at weakening and nullifying of present labor protective laws, to register naturalized citizens, lower teachers' salaries and educational standards.

On the other hand, the basis for mounting the broadest progressive coalition for the defense of democratic rights and to extend the security of the people, exists in 50 or more progressive bills which have been introduced. These measures were sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organization, Labor's Non-Partisan League, the New England National Negro Congress, the Communist Party, the Massachusetts Youth Congress, and other organizations.

Amter, Weiss to Speak at Lenin Memorial Sunday

Peace and Struggle Against Lend-Lease Bill, to Feature Rallies in Bay State Cities Marking Death of Great Leader

"Peace for America" is the theme of the Lenin Memorial meeting to be held in Boston on Sunday, Jan. 26, 8 P.M., in Jordan Hall, 290 Huntington Ave.

Israel Amter, chairman of the Communist Party of New York State will head the list of speakers. The main topic of his speech will be "The President War-Dictator Bill" and how it may be the lever that will plunge the United States directly into the war.



I. AMTER
Principal Speaker

Checking Each Minute at New Bedford Mill

Workers Must Turn in Sheet Every Work-Day

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 23.—A new form of speed-up has been introduced in one of the mills of New Bedford, at least in my department. Now we have to fill in a "Daily Work Sheet" to show how much time we take to do our work.

On the day shift, a woman has been hired to mark down every move made by the workers on some operations. The rest have to mark their own sheets. On the night shift each worker has to turn in a sheet.

Everything we do has to be marked on this sheet. How long it takes us to get a drink of water, how much time we spend if we go to the toilet. The time it takes us to get our work, and how long it takes us to do the job, is noted on the sheet. I suppose they even want to count the time we take to breathe.

There is more work for us, on top of our already speeded-up job, at no additional increase in pay. After they make their survey they will try to increase our work even more and cut out, all together, such tasks as going for a drink of water or to the toilet.

There are a few of us who belong to the independent unions, but we are divided into crafts. The union leaders show no interest in our problems.

MILL WORKER,
New Bedford, Mass.

Springfield Armory Gives Cue to Bosses

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 23.—The workers of Springfield are witnessing how the Federal government is taking the lead in worsening the working conditions of labor. The employees of the Springfield Armory have felt the impact of the defense program in a succession of blows.

This is the main producing unit of the new Garand semi-automatic rifle with which the army is being equipped.

Conditions at the Armory affect working conditions throughout the Springfield area. For many years local manufacturers have used the pay-scales and working conditions in effect at the Armory as the standard for their own plants. The workers in the other big shops in Springfield, Westinghouse, Bosch, Package Machinery, Van Norman and others are beginning to recognize the serious threat which this offers to their working standards built up over long years of union organization and struggle.

A wage increase had been scheduled for January, but the union paper in the Armory carried a note recently that the increase won't come till July, since Congress had

not appropriated the necessary funds. With the expansion in the plant under the defense program, the Armory hired a lot of new men. Since the wages here are lower than in any other government Armory, experienced workers refused to enter the plant. They were getting two to three dollars more weekly outside. The high school youths that were hired drove themselves a hard that they destroyed the established standards and speeded up the work.

Two or three weeks ago a notice appeared saying a man could be transferred to a higher pay job in the plant, but would keep his old pay scale for three months. There is a union in the plant, an A. F. of L. local, but it has done little about these conditions.

Worker Correspondent.

New Bedford Mill Owners Cash In; But Not Workers

Union Hog-Tied By Old Pact with Hillman

By Joseph Figueiredo
Organizer, C. P. of New Bedford
NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 23.—At this writing, the New Bedford Textile Council, independent union, is negotiating a union contract with the Textile Manufacturing Association. The old agreement expired on Dec. 31 and negotiations for the new contract have been going on for some time.

The textile workers were not satisfied with the old agreement. They are insisting on changes. Cutting the speed-up; lowering the work load; wage increases and a one-year contract are some of the changes that the workers want to include. However, the Textile Council leaders are not too favorable to these changes.

The Textile Council, composed of 10 local unions on a craft basis, proposed a two-year contract, with a no-strike clause, and practically the same conditions under which the textile workers are working at present. There is no question of a wage increase. On the contrary, the Textile Council stated that New Bedford "should not become the battleground for wage cuts or wage increases."

In order to put over the contract, the Textile Council leaders are saying that they cannot ask for better conditions, or wage increases now because the textile manufacturers would not sign the contract, and some of the mills would close down or move out.

The truth is that the mills have been making huge profits. For example, for the fiscal year ending September, 1940, the Hathaway Mill reported a net profit of \$245,983, after spending \$628,527 for new machinery; the Wamsutta Mill reported a net profit of \$18,585 as compared to a net loss of \$13,131 for 1939; the Kilburn Mill stated that they had a "favorable" year.

NO TIE-DOWN

The workers feel, and rightly so, that they should not be tied down for another two years. The Weavers Local, went on record for a one-year contract. However, due to the ruling of the Textile Council, the smaller locals can out-vote the larger locals, and all the workers forced to accept the agreement.

There is a great deal of unrest among the textile workers, and the need for organization is very strong. Unfortunately, there is a division in the union ranks. The CIO Textile Workers Union is organized in only 3 or 4 mills of the city. The workers in all the fine cotton goods mills have the choice of belonging to one of the 10 craft local unions, making up the Textile Council. This is due to a "truce" signed in 1938 between Sidney Hillman and the Textile Council leaders without consultation of the workers. As a result of this division, the textile workers are not well organized. The CIO has not carried on an organizing campaign, although the majority of the workers want an industrial union. This Hillman-Textile Council "truce" has in effect tied the textile workers to the mercy of the mill owners.

Workers of New Bedford have a good tradition of unionism and if they see the unions sincerely taking up their problems, they will support the unions. A sincere organizing campaign, that would have as its aim to better the working conditions and to win wage increases, would meet with great response from the workers.

Lincoln Brigade Vets To Hold Dance Tonight

The New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade invites friends to attend the "Bill of Rights" Dance and entertainment at the Hotel Diplomat tonight.

Veteran Ben Rubin, wounded and cited for bravery in Spain, and sentenced to 17 years in prison on a Communist petition charge in Berks County, Pa., will be one of the guests of honor.

Frankie Newton's orchestra will be there. Tickets (55 cents) are on sale at the Workers Bookshop, the Bookfair, 135 West 44th St., and the Vet's office, 145 West 41st St.

Senate Expenditures Committee in Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UP).—The Senate campaign expenditures committee reported today that the Republican Party spent a total of \$14,941,142.87 and received contributions of \$16,476,039.70 in the 1940 campaign, and that the Democrats spent \$6,065,257.79 and collected \$6,284,463.23.

Bay State Labor, Progressives, Unite for Democratic Rights



FOR WAR: Workers putting finishing touches to an eight-inch Barrett gun at the Watertown arsenal, six miles out of Boston where arms production is being pushed at break-neck speed.

Rents Up 20-30% in Quincy's War Boom

Real Estate Interests Fight Movement for Housing, Preferring to Cash In While Workers Double Up

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Defense "boom" in Shipbuilding has resulted in an acute shortage of low rent houses in Quincy. Workers are being hired at Bethlehem Steel's Fore River plant at the rate of 500 a month and there are now over 10,000 employees working at the yard in three shifts.

This rapid increase in employees has been very profitable to local landlords and realtors who have been skyrocketing rents to the tune of 20 to 30 per cent increases. Many Fore River workers are traveling 30 or 40 miles to work from surrounding towns while others live in sub-standard homes. The Quincy Defense Council, consisting of a few dozen bankers, realtors and industrialists have been fighting efforts of organized labor and citizens groups to establish a Quincy Housing Authority.

The reactionary interests have tried to divide the labor movement in Quincy by telling local AFL leaders that the CIO was going to supply cheap labor to build prefabricated houses in Quincy. This has failed to destroy the unity for housing.

The Anti-Housing group includes the Quincy Chamber of Commerce which is controlled by the three families—Kings, Faxon and Burdins. Groups fighting for a local housing project include several AFL locals, Local 5 Industrial Union of Marine Workers, CIO, several Ladies auxiliaries, Labor's Non-Partisan League of Quincy, a citizens committee for public housing and a local city councillor. Several clergymen, Catholic and Protestant have spoken in favor of a project. Federal officials in Washington including Defense Coordinator Palmer have been forced to admit there is a drastic shortage of housing for workers in Quincy.

A large part of the work in the plant is done on conveyors. The speed of these conveyors is increased from season to season. The company goes to the extent of taking slow motion pictures of the workers so that their experts can study every motion. The speed-up is so terrific that workers often have nervous breakdowns. New workers soon realize that the slightly increased pay they receive doesn't compensate for the loss of their vitality and health.

Last March the AFL won the elections. The plant is now partly organized in Federal Local No. 21914. At present it is launching an organization drive to complete organization. The union agreement with the company made only slight gains for the workers. On vacations it won a slight concession. Now those workers who have been with the company three years with Jan. 1, 1940, received one week with pay; those who had been 20 years, received two weeks with pay. Before this the employment time had to be 5 and 25 years.

HOOD WORKER.

U.S. Gov't Is Conducting 'Human Resources' Index

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UP).—The Civil Service Commission today said that an index of the nation's "human resources" is being compiled. The index includes the names of the nation's scientists, professional and skilled workers, as well as the qualifications of persons already in the government service.

Prior to the opening of the Lenox St. housing project, petitions drawn up and sponsored by the Congress were circulated; they demanded extension of the PMA program in the Outer South End and Lower Roxbury, slum areas where the Negro tenants are compelled to pay ex-

130 Organizations Form Joint 'Citizens' Lobby'

32 CIO, AFL Unions at Conference; Act on 70 Bills to Protect People's Rights, Free Ballot from War-Mongers

By Ann Burke
Secretary, Communist Party of Massachusetts
BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Answering the inspired war hysteria of big business and the demands of the Administration for "sacrifices" on the part of labor, the labor and progressive movement of Massachusetts, boldly asserted the people's will to defend and extend labor and democratic rights by launching the Citizens' Lobby, at a conference held last Sunday at Hotel Bradford here.

United in the broadest conference ever seen here on progressive social and labor legislation, the theme of the gathering was "democracy must be defended right here at home." Taking action on over 75 different bills in the State Legislature, the conference took a firm stand in opposing all anti-democratic measures which reactionaries are trying to smuggle through under the guise of national defense.

Over 130 organizations were represented at the conference by 400 official delegates. A partial credential report showed that over 90,000 people were represented. This does not include the thousands represented by over 200 observers, and many officially represented groups, including State and City bodies, which did not present their membership figures. Twenty-five A. F. of L. and 32 CIO locals as well as the State CIO Council sent delegates.

Indicative of the breadth of the conference was the presence of such groups as the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Boston Urban League, Mass. Civil Liberties Committee, American Federation of Teachers, National Negro Congress, League of Women Shoppers, Christian Student Union, International Workers Order, Dorchester Civic Club, Community Church and other churches, Citizens Union, and many other groups.

BROAD CONFERENCE
The broad unanimity of opinion and the spirit of unity pervading the entire conference was evidenced from the keynote address of Dr. Russell Nixon through the broad and free discussion in the various panels, to the concluding session in which the several panel reports were accepted and the Committee of 23 elected.

In each panel the delegates, conscious of the instrumentality they were creating, spoke on the issues which their organizations desired to contribute to the general program, and expressed their appreciation of the co-ordinating purpose of the conference.

The Committee of 23, elected to continue the work of the Citizens' Lobby, was a true reflection of the scope of the conference. The Committee included four from CIO, four from A. F. of L. and two from independent unions, two from Negro organizations, two religious, three civic, two youth, two consumers, and one fraternal.

One of the highlights of the conference was the emphasis placed on civil liberties, not in a narrow sense, but as it relates to the activities of all the participating groups. It was with this understanding that the conference wholeheartedly went on record in opposition to the bills introduced in the Legislature directed against minority parties such as the Blanchard and Gilman bills, and pledged to zealously guard the rights of all minority groups.

Resistance to all attacks directed against the rights of labor, especially all attempts to abridge the right to strike, played a major part in the conference. Support of all measures to protect the civil and job rights of draftees and to guarantee adequate health and recreation facilities in the army; support of bills to protect job rights and remove all forms of discrimination against the Negro people; bills to aid the youth and the consumers; and the improvement of social security legislation were included in the adopted program which was formulated by the action of the conference on 75 current bills.

The Committee of 23 was instructed to direct the future work of the Lobby.

In addition to an intensive drive now under way to build up the youth section, the Congress is currently devoting its best energies to organizing a state-wide conference on March 9, at which time it is hoped that national officers will be the main speakers.

The chairman of the Congress is James S. R. Bourne, active participant in civil rights movements; Dr. Robert A. Simmons, vice-chairman; William Harrison, executive secretary and Clinton L. Oliver, director of youth activities.



MAX WEISS
YCL Speaker at Lenin Rally

Lenin Memorial, Sunday, Jan. 26, 8 P. M. Jordan Hall, Boston

Speakers: Israel Amter, Max Weiss, Otis H. Hood, Arthur Buckley

OTIS A. HOOD
To Preside at Lenin Rally

Senate, House Get the American Youth Act Bill

Murray Introduces Measure in Senate, While
Marcantonio Sponsors It in House; Youth
Congress to Press for Passage

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The American Youth Act was introduced in the Senate today by Senator James E. Murray of Montana. Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York introduced the same bill in the House of Representatives. The Youth Act provides "vocational guidance, training and employment opportunities for youths between the ages of 16 and 25; and for increased educational opportunities for high school, college and post-graduate students." It was originally conceived and written by young people themselves in the American Youth Congress and is the major item in the Youth Congress legislative program.

This program will be the central theme of the Town Hall meeting of youth sponsored by the American Youth Congress to be held in Washington on Feb. 7, 8 and 9.

The legislative program of the Youth Congress includes opposition to the "lend-lease" bill; passage of the Federal aid to education bill; increased appropriations for WPA and the Federal housing program; passage of the anti-poll tax and anti-lynching bills; as well as passage of the American Youth Act.

Both before and after the Town Hall meeting—on Feb. 7 and 10—delegations of young people from almost every state will visit their Congressmen and press for support of this program.



Oklahoma's vigilante outrages against peace leaders and railroad unionists at a mass meeting at Manhattan Center here Wednesday night. Left to right are Rep. Marcantonio, one of the speakers, Alan Shaw, court-framed Oklahoma Communist, and the Rev. William Spofford, chairman of the Church League for Industrial Democracy. One thousand attended the protest meeting.

New Yorkers Protest 1,000 Here Protest Trial Frameup in Oklahoma

Noted Speakers Play Railroad of Communist
Leader; Rep. Marcantonio Among
Those Who Addressed Protest Rally

The mass rally of the International Labor Defense at Manhattan Center on Wednesday evening, in behalf of the twelve defendants in the Oklahoma criminal syndicalism cases, was also a rally in defense of the democracy and freedom of the American people.

Speakers included Alan Shaw, 22-year-old defendant, who has already been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine for membership in the Communist Party, and Congressman Vito Marcantonio, president of the International Labor Defense, who flew from Washington to address the rally. Speakers stressed the tie-up of the present attack of reactionaries in high places against the civil liberties and living standards of the people with the drive to get American further involved in the mad imperialist war for profits.

The meeting was presented in "Living Newspaper" style, with a script written by Morris Watson, who created the living newspaper technique for the Federal Theatre. Professor Frederick Ewen, under whom Alan Shaw studied during his student days at Brooklyn College, and one of the six teachers in Brooklyn College now under attack from the Rapp-Coudert Committee, was one of the speakers. He linked up the fight for academic freedom in New York's free colleges with the attack on civil liberties in Oklahoma. "In New York, Oklahoma or San Francisco," he said, "our cause is the same."

Said John P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, "I think I know why Alan Shaw and Robert Wood and the other defendants have been given the kind of treatment you have heard. They had the audacity to believe that the Negro people were entitled to democracy." He concluded, "I would be true to my own people, to the democracy I seek for them, to the country I love, if I did not say to you, 'We of the Negro Congress will join with you in the fight to free these defendants.'"

Eugene P. Connolly, New York chairman of the American Labor Party, warned that Governor Lehman has already set up a state secret service, and that a bill introduced in the New York State legislature by Senator Edward J. Coughlin will, if allowed to pass, make possible the same kind of unconstitutional arrests and convictions in New York. He said, "They're afraid to let the 52 million empty bellies know the truth." He ended his address with an appeal for the people to build their own political party.

Said the Hon. Vito Marcantonio in a stirring speech which was the climax of the meeting, "We recognize full well that the two-bit dis-

Appeals Court Upholds Rapp Committee

Hendley Held in 'Contempt for Refusing to
Turn Over Lists

(Continued from Page 1)

lating the court decision:

"The validity of one-man hearings has at all times been an unsettled question of state law. Qualified lawyers have disagreed about it. A majority of the Court of Appeals has the power to determine such a question and the union intends to abide by the decision of the majority of the court."

"That the power claimed by Mr. Coudert to hold one-man private hearings was of the most doubtful legal character is demonstrated in the endorsement given the union's position by Chief Judge Lehman and Judge Rippey who dissented from the majority opinion."

The statement explained that it was precisely on that ground that Hendley and 25 members of teachers locals, facing contempt charges, have questioned the validity of Coudert's hearings.

"It was the union's protest against one-man committees which compelled the Coudert Committee to have the legislature amend its resolution in order to cover the doubtful procedures pursued."

"In the meantime, the union will strongly support bills pending in the legislature which would outlaw one-man hearings, guarantee right of counsel and transcript of testimony to those who testify before legislative committee."

2-Day Civil Rights Parley Called In Baltimore

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—A two-day conference on the preservation of civil rights, sponsored by the Maryland Association for Democratic Rights, will begin here tomorrow night at 8:30 with Rev. William B. Spofford, of the Church League for Industrial Democracy, delivering the keynote address.

Other speakers at the opening session will be W. A. C. Hughes Jr., counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who will discuss Negro rights, and Wilfred T. McQuaid, local attorney, who will deal with the problem of preserving election rights for minorities.

Saturday sessions will deal with labor's rights, women's rights and a report on antiquated statutes. All sessions will be held in Ridgely Hall, Cathedral and Saratoga Streets.

Unionists, Health Experts To Meet on Legislation

The New York Joint Council of the United Office and Professional Workers of America will meet in a joint conference with other trade unionists and physicians and social workers tonight at the Vanderbilt Hotel, 34th St. and Park Ave., to plan health safeguards and national health legislation.

Among those to attend will be Dr. Henry E. Sigerist of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Kingsley Roberts of the Medical Administration Service; Dr. Ernst P. Boas; Clifford T. McAvary, Deputy Commissioner of Welfare; Mary Dublin, General Secretary of the National Consumers League; Dr. Walter N. Polakow of the United Mine Workers of America, and other prominent leaders in medical, consumer and trade union organizations.

The conference has also been assured the support of such national figures as Mary Van Kleeck, Helen Hall, Rockwell Kent and others. The office and professional workers union, first among trade unions to make public health an integral part of its work, hopes to establish from this meeting a permanent committee on health security to coordinate the efforts of all these groups to work out a practical federal health insurance program that will bring medical and health care within the reach of the millions of Americans who cannot now afford it.

Councilmanic Probers Attack CIO Union

Civil Service Probers
Attempt to Smear
S.C.M.W. Union

The Al Smith, Jr., councilmanic committee, after ejecting Civil Service Commissioner Kern from the hearing room, got down to the job yesterday afternoon of attempting to smear the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO union of civil service workers.

But Michael Klein, president of Local 176 of the union and a graduate clerk for the Civil Service Commission, the last witness of the day, upset Committee Counsel Emil K. Ellis' contention that Klein or the union had access to examination answers before civil service examinations were completed.

In a rapid series of questions and answers, Klein denied Ellis' statement that Klein was a "liason" man between the civil service commission and the union.

"I am president of Local 176 of the union," he said, "which consists of employees of the civil service commission."

Ellis put Edward C. Dobbins, the man in charge of examination records, on the stand in an attempt to prove that Klein saw examination answers before the exams were completed.

The evidence showed, however, that Dobbins only handled papers after the examinations were completed and that Klein therefore could not have seen answers prior to examination.

Mr. Kern was ejected from the committee hearing, which was

shifted from Supreme Court Building to the City Council Chamber, after he arose several times challenging testimony purporting to prove the Civil Service Commission was guilty of deception in conducting examinations for Borough Superintendents in 1938.

On his way out he declared he would use the broad subpoena powers of the commission and commence on Monday a counter-investigation of his investigators.

Sidney Z. Seales, one of Mr. Ellis' assistants, has been subpoenaed to appear for questioning before the Civil Service Commission at noon next Monday.

Kern said he would also issue subpoenas summoning Councilman Al Smith, Jr., and Attorney Ellis for questioning.

Ellis later said he would ask the Smith Committee to present material concerning examinations for borough superintendents under question to District Attorney Dewey and ask for a criminal indictment. The council committee, however, did not act on the matter.

CALLS THEM "CLOWNS"

Commenting on his ejection from the councilmanic chamber, Mr. Kern said:

"This last act of the Council clowns would be funny enough if it were not for its serious implications. Stripped of its comic aspects, this is just a plain, outright, deliberate and premeditated suppression of the facts in the inquiry that should be public and constructive. My amusement is somewhat cooled by the fact that people laughed at Hitler too."

Kern charged that the Smith Committee aimed at the "extinction of democratic rights" similar to anti-democratic actions of "Himmler, Hess and Goebbels."

It urges all support to such organizations as the American Peace Mobilization and the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties

American people that they were opposed to American entry into the war. Since the election, however, says the resolution, both parties have united with the President as their spokesman have cut any peace sentiments from their statements and, under the name of "defense," are speeding up production to turn the country into an arsenal for the warring powers.

Bills have been introduced to militarize the merchant marine, it says, and condemns the lend-lease bill as designed to drive us more rapidly into the war.

It assails the increased taxation which the people will face under the measure and calls on all the trade unions to urge the administration to adopt a position of neutrality and assure the people that their right to strike, freedom of the press, speech and assembly will be adequately protected.

It urges all support to such organizations as the American Peace Mobilization and the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties

and asks the administration to withdraw the lend-lease measure. National Maritime Union, CIO, national council's resolution on independent political action:

Whereas, The political program of organized labor must reflect its fundamental objectives to improve the standard of living of the American people, to find a solution for our basic economic problems and to safeguard our democratic institutions, and

Whereas, The impending crises of a world nature have cast upon labor not only the responsibility of safeguarding its own interests, but of finding a common program of action with all other progressive elements in this country and in the world abroad, and

Whereas, Both the Republican and Democratic parties have proved their utter disregard for the interests of labor and the American people by joining together in a program to plunge this country into war, therefore

be it

Resolved, That the NMU hereby dedicates itself to a full participation in the political life of this country, uniting its strength and resources with the rest of the trade union movement, progressive and liberal organizations and the American people in general, to establish and independent political instrument to keep the country out of war and maintain and extend democracy through the protection and extension of civil liberties, protection for the farmers, equal rights for the Negro people, abolition of the poll tax, adequate unemployment insurance for the seamen and all workers now excluded from the benefits of the law, an adequate housing program to take care of the millions who are now ill-housed, protection for the foreign born and safeguarding, promoting and furthering labor and social legislation.

The resolution of support to the British people follows in full:

Whereas, We declare our wholehearted support of and solidarity with the British people and their trade unions in their struggle for the right to strike and to preserve their unions, their demands for shorter hours, higher wages and adequate war protection measures and their growing struggle for peace, as best exemplified by the People's Convention held recently in London, and

Whereas, Many British and foreign seamen are now interned in British prisons for refusing to sail vessels into war zones due to risks and hazards that exist as a result of the war, without protection for themselves or their families, and whereas, Churchill and Nevins are trying to curtail the rights of the British workers through draft labor legislation, which legislation will ultimately affect workers in America and all over the world, and

Whereas, We recognize that the induction of these measures in Great Britain will give definite

encouragement to the increasing curtailment of the rights of American workers, so seriously threatened at this very moment by H.R. 1776 and "all aid to Britain," therefore be it

Resolved, That we reiterate our support for the British people's fight for the preservation of their trade unions for their civil liberties, their continued fight to stop the war and their struggle against the imposed legislation as proposed by the Churchill government in the draft labor measure and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn the actions of the Churchill government in their attempt to institute a fascist system in Great Britain by destroying the rights and gains of British labor, and be it finally

Resolved, That we send copies of this resolution to the British Ambassador in Washington, to the Continuations Committee of the People's Convention and to the Churchill government.

Mrs. Strubing on Stand in 'Rape' Case; Her Refrain Is, 'I Can't Remember'

Society Matron Who Accuses Her Negro Chauffeur Recalls
Unimportant Details, But Forgets Major Facts;
Court Overrules Demand for Mistrial

By Ernest Moorner

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 23.—Mrs. John T. Strubing Jr., who accuses her former chauffeur, Joseph Spell, a Negro, of "rape," today repeated the phrase "I can't remember" so many times in Spell's trial that Defense Attorney Samuel E. Friedman was finally forced to ask her how it happened that she remembered innumerable inconsequential details on the night of the alleged attack, but was unable to recall many of the vitally important sequences on the night of the alleged crime.

The State, however, is seeking to send the 31-year-old Negro to the penitentiary for a possible maximum term of 40 years upon her story.

The highlight of the day's trial session in Superior Court came in a violent clash between opposing lawyers when State's Attorney Lorin W. Willis chose a time when Mrs. Strubing was apparently in a semi-hysterical state on the witness stand to shout that Defense Attorney Friedman was "tormenting and badgering" the witness.

REPRIMANDS PROSECUTOR
Judge Carl Foster promptly excluded the jury from the room and Friedman moved for a mistrial charging:

"The state's attorney knows the value of a casual remark, he knows what damage it can do. I feel that the accused is entitled to a fair trial without such remarks, and I must move for a mistrial."

Judge Foster overruled the motion, but at the same time mildly reprimanded Willis.

Friedman asked for permission to cite legal authority to show that the prosecutor's remark constituted grounds for a mistrial, but Judge Foster said "I don't care to receive them."

Halting, half-hysterical, Mrs. Strubing almost shouted at Friedman on many occasions "I can't remember." "I can't be sure about that" and similar remarks when Friedman was questioning her on events immediately connected with the crime of which she accuses Spell. Later in telling about an alleged wild ride across the countryside her attitude was quite different.

REMEMBERS TRIVIA
She told of passing traffic lights, of buildings; she named the signs she read along the roadside and she told of route numbers along the highways.

"How does it happen," Friedman suddenly asked, "that you remember all of these things and cannot remember a single thing immediately connected with the attacks?"

Her answer trailed off into an unintelligible sentence. Several contradictions in Mrs. Strubing's previous testimony developed during the course of the cross examination by Friedman.

Early in the day, Friedman won from her the admission that she had walked into a bedroom where, she said, Spell was standing, and practically unnoticed walked past him or near him to a closet and got a bathrobe to put on.

She had testified that she had seen Spell in the room where she alleges she was first raped.

COULD HAVE GONE BACK
"But still you came out of the bathroom when you could have gone back into the bathroom?" Friedman asked.

With much hesitation, Mrs. Strubing finally answered "yes."

There was much testimony about the extent of her efforts to summon help since she had already testified that Spell's wife, Mrs. Virgil Clark Spell, was sleeping on the floor immediately above.

Mrs. Strubing had testified that she had struggled with Spell in the hallway at the foot of the stairs leading directly to the room where Mrs. Spell was sleeping.

"And you screamed as loud as you could?" Friedman asked.

"Yes," she answered.

"You don't claim Spell rendered

you unconscious?" Friedman asked.

"No," she said.

This led immediately to her description for the second time of the first alleged "rape."

Friedman asked her how Spell was clad.

She described his clothing in detail, including a zipper jacket and his heavy chauffeur's gloves.

TANGLES ON DETAILS
Later she testified that he still had these gloves on when he tied her ankles and wrists with string before taking her on a wild night ride which ended in the dawn hours of the following day, Dec. 11.

Furthermore, she said that he had these same gloves on when he took a penknife from his pocket, opened it and cut the string in the process of binding her.

Beside the bed upon which she said she was raped there was a telephone. She said she made no effort to use it. There was also a telephone on a desk where she said Spell compelled her to write a "ransom note" which has never yet appeared in evidence. Neither did she attempt to use this.

She related her story of one incident she said she took place during the "ride" episode. At one time, she testified, they were in a side road a little way off a main highway.

DIDN'T TELL POLICE
At this moment, she said, a police car drove up, stopped beside the car she said they were sitting in and flashed a flashlight into the car.

Friedman asked her if she "had a gag in her mouth" when the police drew alongside.

A—I'm so confused. Yes, that is possible.

Q—And the police flashed a light into the car?

A—Yes.

Q—How many policemen were in the car?

A—I don't know. It was hard to see past that light.

She said that she and Spell were sitting upright when this happened and that the policeman behind the light merely said, "Buddy, you can't park here. You'll have to move on."

Friedman did not press her further.

Mrs. Strubing was followed to the stand by Dr. Francis G. Zeiler of White Plains who listed a number of injuries he said Mrs. Strubing showed when she came to his office, but volunteered the remark that "her hands were abraded, but I could not see any injury to her wrists at that time."

Mrs. Strubing had testified that her wrists were tightly bound throughout most of the evening and that this had caused her great pain.

Japan Faces Biggest Budget In Its History

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (UP).—Finance Minister Isao Kawada submitted to the lower house of Parliament today, the greatest budget in Japanese history, totaling 6,863,000,000 yen (\$1,611,433,000) without special military expenditures which will be asked for later.

Kawada told the House it must be expected that additional bond issues would be required for special military expenditures which would assume large proportions.

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NATIONAL MARITIME UNION COUNCIL URGES INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION TO STAY OUT OF WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

The British people assails the attempts of Churchill and Bevin to draft labor into war industry and warns that H.R. 1776, the "Lend-Lease" bill, is potentially a weapon to curtail the rights of American workers in the same fashion that Churchill and Bevin are attacking the rights of the British people.

The resolution on independent political action stresses the dangers which these social gains of the American people in the war period and assails both the Democratic and Republican parties for disregarding the interests of the American people by joining together in a program to plunge the country into war.

The council's resolution in support of the CIO peace stand held that eternal vigilance by labor will be needed to avoid a repetition of 1917.

In the presidential campaign, it states, both major parties made election pledges guaranteeing the

and asks the administration to withdraw the lend-lease measure. National Maritime Union, CIO, national council's resolution on independent political action:

Whereas, The political program of organized labor must reflect its fundamental objectives to improve the standard of living of the American people, to find a solution for our basic economic problems and to safeguard our democratic institutions, and

Whereas, The impending crises of a world nature have cast upon labor not only the responsibility of safeguarding its own interests, but of finding a common program of action with all other progressive elements in this country and in the world abroad, and

Whereas, Both the Republican and Democratic parties have proved their utter disregard for the interests of labor and the American people by joining together in a program to plunge this country into war, therefore

be it

Resolved, That the NMU hereby dedicates itself to a full participation in the political life of this country, uniting its strength and resources with the rest of the trade union movement, progressive and liberal organizations and the American people in general, to establish and independent political instrument to keep the country out of war and maintain and extend democracy through the protection and extension of civil liberties, protection for the farmers, equal rights for the Negro people, abolition of the poll tax, adequate unemployment insurance for the seamen and all workers now excluded from the benefits of the law, an adequate housing program to take care of the millions who are now ill-housed, protection for the foreign born and safeguarding, promoting and furthering labor and social legislation.

The resolution of support to the British people follows in full:

Whereas, We declare our wholehearted support of and solidarity with the British people and their trade unions in their struggle for the right to strike and to preserve their unions, their demands for shorter hours, higher wages and adequate war protection measures and their growing struggle for peace, as best exemplified by the People's Convention held recently in London, and

Whereas, Many British and foreign seamen are now interned in British prisons for refusing to sail vessels into war zones due to risks and hazards that exist as a result of the war, without protection for themselves or their families, and whereas, Churchill and Nevins are trying to curtail the rights of the British workers through draft labor legislation, which legislation will ultimately affect workers in America and all over the world, and

Whereas, We recognize that the induction of these measures in Great Britain will give definite

Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1941

Let the People Speak

OUTSTANDING about the House Committee hearings on the war-powers bill is its un-democratic character. From the testimony thus far, it is plain that the witnesses are being hand-picked.

The Administration forces are maneuvering against the representatives of the workers and the mass organizations of the people. They know that this bill would get the country completely into the war, but, like the newspaper publishers, they realize that if the people have the opportunity to speak up, the opposition will be overwhelming.

This makes it all the more important for Earl Browder, and other spokesmen for labor and the people, to be granted a hearing. Not only should the public demand that this bill be defeated, but they should insist upon full democratic hearings at which the people can express their views.

Don't You Feel Like a Rockefeller Now?

The plight of Winthrop Rockefeller arouses concern in every American breast.

Now that he is in the Army, who will pay the rent while he is away? Who will meet the mortgage payments? Who will meet the installment payments on the radio, furniture, and electric heater?

On one detail, the young Rockefeller seems to be protected—"They are holding my job open for me when I get back," he told the awe-stricken newspapers.

Seeing that Winthrop's father owns about two billion dollars worth of oil, railroads, real estate and banks, this is not exactly a surprise. But what will the average American do about a job when he gets out? After all, his dad doesn't own the Standard Oil Company nor the Chase National Bank.

But no one can say that the mental hazards of a young Rockefeller are not carefully considered. The Herald Tribune reveals the heart-rending kindness which prevails for young monopolists leaving the Standard Oil nest:

"While 441 men marched a quarter of a mile to their winterized tent barracks, Mr. Rockefeller rode to his in an Army station wagon which was sent for him. Fort officers said that 'somebody higher up' ordered the special wagon sent." (Jan. 23.)

This tenderness will bring gladness to the Rockefeller home and the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil.

The efforts to make us all feel like Rockefeller by means of headlines is absurd. The effort of the press to prove that a Rockefeller "is just like" the rest of us Americans proves the awful economic abyss that exists between the Rockefellers and the people of America.

The Slum Owners

Not one word is heard from the Roosevelt Administration, or its satellites in city and state governments, concerning the housing needs of the people.

Yet a housing crisis is developing, in many cities, which threaten the health not only of the poor, but of entire communities. For example, in San Diego, Calif., seat of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, a federal official called it the "patriotic duty" of workers to double up in their already overcrowded apartments. The vice-president of the corporation opposes public housing projects at the same time that he announces that 100,000 more people (workers and families) are expected in the city looking for the job boom. A new draft camp will bring 1,350 officers' families into the town. Meanwhile a similar situation, as revealed in Tuesday's Daily Worker, is developing in Bremerton, Washington.

Add this all up and it means an intensification of slum conditions, fantastically high rents, and a cynical disregard for the housing problem which even the New Deal didn't begin to solve. The free hand which the landlords and slum owners makes decent housing, rent control and anti-eviction legislation more urgent than ever. The needs of the common people will inevitably bring them into struggle against the "defense" program which is the root of the increasing housing evils.

Started in Atmosphere Of Lynch Hysteria

The trial of Joseph Spell in Bridgeport, Connecticut, has begun in an atmosphere of discrimination and hysteria against the Negro people.

Because of many successful struggles for Negro rights, two Negroes were included on the jury panel. But the state found other ways of keeping Negroes from actually serving on juries in accordance with their constitutional rights.

Under the pretext that he could not be "fair," one of the Negro citizens was barred because "three or four years ago," he was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is in charge of Spell's defense. But no inquiry was made as to whether the other jurors belong to the prosecutor's political party, his Rotary club or his fraternal lodge even now.

In effect, the court is ruling that the NAACP is a "subversive" organization, because its members are interested in justice for the Negro. Followed to its logical conclusion, it means that trade unionists are denied the right to be jurors in cases where other unionists are involved. Where fundamental rights are the issue, citizens who belong to social-minded organizations would thus be denied jury rights, in the very cases where their rights are most directly at stake.

This un-democratic procedure strikes at the very safeguards of jury trial. It is especially pernicious against Negroes, particularly in the Spell case which the venal press is trying with lurid, lynch-inciting stories.

PM Shows Its Fangs

PM pretends to be an anti-fascist newspaper. But last Tuesday it published a scurrilous attack upon the Jewish people.

In an article signed by Ben Hecht, another so-called liberal, PM attributed to Jewish Americans the filthy racism which is common to Nazis and other whelps of imperialism. Hecht's idea of "attacking" the Nazis is to call them "the New Jew."

Although the fascists are stormtroopers of Big Business for spreading war hysteria and racial strife, the PM article dismisses them with some nonsense about an inner "biological" urge. According to Hecht a Nazi is "the invention of a people apart, a people never to be assimilated, an automatic and ritualistic figure to be identified wherever he stood as the Jew."

Apparent in this mystical claptrap, is a virulent attack upon the Jewish people, the same sort of slanders one hears from Coughlin and Henry Ford. In whipping up hysteria for President Roosevelt's war program, PM reveals the racist poison which is common to both belligerents. The German imperialists slander the British people as "no good"; the British imperialists assail the German people as "Huns." Now PM gives voice to the slurs that American imperialism spreads against Negroes, Jews and other minorities.

Hecht has already sold himself to the Hollywood moguls for their vicious movie campaign against the Soviet Union, the one country where anti-Semitism is a crime. That PM should now procure him to insult his own people is a revealing commentary on PM's vaunted anti-fascism.

There's News in the USSR For Those Who Want It

Walter Duranty's dispatch from Moscow printed in Wednesday's New York Times shows there's vital news in the Soviet Union for correspondents who are interested in news and not fabrications.

Some months ago the Times demonstratively recalled its correspondent, G. E. R. Gedye and closed down its Moscow bureau, alleging that the "censorship" made it impossible for its representative to function.

Now the same paper publishes a dispatch from Mr. Duranty reporting "enormous changes" in the last year, highlighted by the Soviet Union's success in maintaining its neutrality midst the inferno of World War; an excellent harvest; strengthening of the defense forces, etc. Duranty has also discovered that consumers' goods in Moscow stores are more than adequate to fill the demand.

This type of news was available to Mr. Gedye and his predecessor, Harold Denny, but they preferred wild rumors and hostile speculations. Even the alert Mr. Duranty has discovered these vital facts about the USSR rather belatedly.

All this serves to bring into sharp relief the service being rendered by the Daily and Sunday Worker in bringing to the American public the vital news from the USSR through its cables and mail dispatches from its correspondents.

Although the campaign of misrepresentation against the USSR goes on unabated in the monopoly press, the interest of Americans in that country is greater than ever, particularly in view of the tense international situation. This is one of the reasons which explain the phenomenal response to the Dean of Canterbury's "The Soviet Power" which is a powerful weapon against the anti-Soviet liars and for a better and more genuine understanding of the USSR and its policies.

The Friendly 'Opponent'



The Herald Tribune and the C.I.O.

Last week end, three officials of CIO unions—Thomas J. Kennedy of the United Mine Workers, R. J. Thomas of the United Auto Workers and David J. McDonald of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee—spoke over the radio on the CIO program.

Speaking to millions of people, they effectively explained and defended the position of the CIO convention and the recent CIO Executive Board meeting with regard to defending the right to strike, the need for wage increases, against lengthening the work week and against government contracts to labor law violators like Henry Ford. When they spoke on these issues, the officials expressed the desires not only of the CIO members but also of the great mass of the workers of the AFL who definitely are not in agreement with the Executive Council bureaucracy.

When these CIO officials, however, dealt with the question of "isms" and falsely lumped Communism with fascism, they not only did not express the views of the CIO workers, but actually weakened the effectiveness of their general position. Certainly this red-baiting did not convince the employers to recognize the right to strike or induce them voluntarily to grant wage increases. Proof of this is to be seen in the reaction of the Herald-Tribune and other papers which, in effect, had suppressed all news of the CIO's defense of the right to strike, but joyfully greeted these adventures in red-baiting. In fact, these papers are trying to make red-baiting the program of the

CIO and are demanding that the CIO be judged on the extent to which red-baiting is carried out.

But it is defense of the right to strike and of higher wages, and opposition to longer hours and the Ford contracts, which are the real policy of the CIO as far as the membership is concerned—regardless of the attempt of papers like the Herald Tribune to distort that policy.

The Herald Tribune plainly hopes that the unfortunate signs of red-baiting on the part of the officials mentioned, represent an abandonment of the militant program of the CIO. It also tries to find ground for this belief in the recent action of Philip Murray in calling upon the strikers at the Irwin works of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation in Pittsburgh to return to work. The question of when to strike, however, is a different one from that of abandoning the right to strike. Many factors must be taken into consideration in judging each concrete case when a strike is called off and there appear to have been good grounds for the workers accepting Mr. Murray's recommendation in this case.

Progressive workers will not jump to conclusions as quickly as does the Herald Tribune—especially since there is no ground for believing that Murray no longer feels himself bound by the wishes and decisions of the workers, who, it is evident, are more determined than ever to continue the struggle for their program and to reject all attempts to disperse that struggle by red-baiting.

Letters From Our Readers

Shocking Commentary on The Standards of Capitalism

Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

An article published in the New York Times recently on how the defense program has raised the living standards of York, Pa., is a shocking commentary of the standards of the capitalist system. The Times boasts in the name of the so-called higher standard of living resulting from defense of an increase in drunkenness, an increase in crime, with particular emphasis on theft and robbery by juveniles in the 14-18 age group, higher costs of living and a housing shortage which compels people to live in garage shacks at rentals of from \$15 to \$17 per month per family.

The reporter also brags that the girls of York who, several months ago, were buying \$2 and \$3 dresses, are now buying \$7 dresses, and I can hardly be blamed if I fail to be convinced that this well-informed gentleman did not know that the same dresses which were selling in York for \$2 and \$3 have jumped in rental and are now renting for much more money than York workers can afford, with landlords exercising their capitalist prerogative of evicting families who cannot pay their rent and who, the reporter himself states, cannot find other homes in which to live.

This time again we have, "straight out of the horse's mouth," the loudness on what DEFENSE means to the people who work. Mr. Roosevelt's fancy phrases about defense of democracy are contradicted by Virgil Jordan's straight-to-the-point admissions. It takes the Times, which has been lauding the labor leadership of Mr. William Green and Mr. Sidney Hillman, to show up the deceptive promises of prosperity for a working class tied to the leadership of Social Democrats.

Editor's Note:—The Sunday Worker, Jan. 19, in an article, "TIMES SEES BOOM TOWN THROUGH

WAR-COLORED GLASSES; PEOPLE TELL ANOTHER STORY," comments on the article mentioned above and reports what the Sunday Worker found in York, Pa.

Sharp Contradictions in the President's 'Humanitarianism'

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following is a copy of a letter which I sent to Mr. Roosevelt:

"A broad campaign is being launched for the March of Dimes to fight Infantile Paralysis.

"This, we all agree, is a fine and humane act. "At the same time another campaign is being geared at breakneck speed to spend money for implements of war and destroy humanity.

"I cannot put the two together.

"One is to save people who are afflicted with such a dread disease through no fault of their own. Such campaigns cannot and do not go together.

"Only one campaign is needed and that is for Peace for the American people."

J. P.

Hits F.D.R.'s Attempted Sabotage of Effort to Save Spanish Loyalists

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Isn't it strange that the great humanitarian in the White House who pleads for dimes for infantile paralysis can sabotage the efforts of the humanitarians who are trying to save the lives of those heroic anti-fascist fighters—the Spanish Loyalists suffering tortures and death in concentration camps in France and Franco Spain?

These people must be saved. It will be a happy day for me when I read the ship has sailed.

B. M.

by Ellis 'Red Star' Analyst Weighs Difficulties Facing Italy in War

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 23.—The center of gravity of the European War has for the time being shifted to the Mediterranean basin, where the military situation of Italy has become critical, says the well-known Soviet military expert, Colonel Popov, in his regular weekly review in the Red Army newspaper, Red Star.

The main factor is the dominance of the British navy in the Mediterranean, he says, which makes the sending of reinforcements from Italy to Albania difficult, and from Italy to Africa extremely hazardous. Colonel Popov notes that the Greek Army has proved to be an important factor in the Albanian theatre of war.

A new British offensive soon against Italy in the Ethiopian war theatre "is not excluded," he says.

Colonel Popov's article is in part as follows:

"The present winter campaign is proceeding in the peculiar form of a 'war on two fronts.' In the West the initiative is in the hands of the German Command, which continues to deal blows at England from the air, while the British, as hitherto, limit themselves merely to preventive bombings of possible 'ports of invasion.'

"In the East, the British armed forces are manifesting considerable activity, although the Axis Powers, who occupy the central position, have greater liberty for strategic maneuvering. The British, however, have the possibility of concentrating big forces under a single command.

"The strategy of war on two fronts obviously has confronted the Axis Powers with the question of further coordination of their operative designs, especially since the first German forces, in the form of the aircraft corps, have appeared in the Mediterranean Basin.

"In the major military operations now developing in the Mediterranean war theatre, the initiative is in the hands of the British.

REVERSES IN AFRICA

"The situation in the East has turned out to be sufficiently favorable for Britain. The British Command succeeded in utilizing the comparatively small forces at its disposal here in the most efficient way. The blow at the Italian troops in the Libyan desert was the first systematically prepared offensive operation of the British Command throughout the war.

"The fighting in Libia has assumed a protracted character. The events of the past two months have shown that the significance of Greece joining the war was not limited merely to its advantageous strategic position. The important factor was the Greek Army itself, which now diverts a big part of the Italian armed forces to the Albanian theatre.

"Aerial warfare is gradually embracing the entire territory of Italy. The southern part of the Appennine Peninsula is approximately the same distance away from the British bases in Greece as England is from the German airdromes on the continent.

"It is hard for Italy to simultaneously wage two big wars, one in Albania and one in Libya. In addition her communications with North Africa are at present quite vulnerable from Greece and Crete. While the shipment of troops to Albania across the narrow Otranto Strait causes no little trouble to the Italians, their North African armies are now almost completely cut off from the Metropolis.

"This general situation on the 'Eastern Front' creates certain prerequisites for shifting the course of the temporary center of gravity of the war to the Mediterranean Basin.

CRITICAL IN LIBYA

"The critical position of the Italians in Libya is caused mainly by the domination of the British Navy over the Italian naval communications with North Africa. Thus Malta, where the British naval forces operating here at present are based, has again acquired its former strategic significance. The struggle for domination in the Central Mediterranean, developing here now, will have a decisive effect on the whole course of the war in North Africa and Albania.

"Graziani's Northern Army has lost nearly half its strength, and the receiving of reinforcements is obviously difficult. But the Italian Marshal can gain time by retreat, taking advantage of the vast stretches of the Libyan desert.

"The British armed forces in the Near East continue to increase. However, the major offensive, aimed at the final rout of the North African troops of Marshal Graziani and the capture of at least Cyrenaica, is coupled for the British with serious difficulties.

"Their main advantage consists in the motorization and mechanization of the Army, which considerably increases the operative and tactical mobility of the British troops, but at the same time ties them more closely to bases.

WATER A PROBLEM

"Communication by sea, under the present conditions, is becoming ever more complicated. The most complex problem is water supply for the troops, especially since the Australians are unaccustomed to desert warfare and can hardly be content like Italian Libyans with one liter (approximately one quart) of water daily per person.

"In the situation which has now arisen in the Libyan theatre, the next blow of the British may be undertaken at some other African front. A British offensive in the nearest future in the Ethiopian theatre of military operations is not excluded. In this event, the position of the isolated East African Italian Army with its comparatively restricted material resources may become critical.

"Thus a number of reasons lead to the temporary intensification of military operations in the Mediterranean Basin.

"No little role is played here also by climatic conditions, inasmuch as the development of decisive operations in North Africa is only possible during the winter season, for example, in Ethiopia, where the rainy period begins as early as April and May."

CONSTANT READER

The Ladies All Loved Young Jan Valtin,
But He Was Too Busy With His 'Work'

By SENDER GARLIN

AS I was saying, Ellery Queen has nothing on Mr. Jan Valtin, alleged author of the melodrama, "Out of the Night," for the latter has picked the entire world for his province.

The majority of the reviewers, while hailing the thriller, had to acknowledge sadly that there was little in the book to substantiate the weird narrative. At least one critic was so indiscreet as to say that the book "is in places a brisk novel." Hence the legitimate inference that the entire thing may be the work of a fevered imagination. PM's reviewer has asserted that "the clumsy, pulpit hand" of Isaac Don Levine is easily detected in the narrative.

Proof of Levine's intimate connection with "Out of the Night" is at hand. The paragraph on the left reproduced below is from the book-jacket of the alleged autobiography of Jan Valtin, presumably

Jan Valtin

South of Radio City, on Sixth Avenue, there is a row of ramshackle buildings housing numerous employment agencies, dealing in cheap labor. Here, amidst bustling human wreckage gathered around crude signs calling for such help as dishwashers and handymen, the curious passerby might have spotted a cold morning in the fall of 1939 the tall and slim and shabbily dressed figure of a man in his early thirties. That jobless wanderer was Jan Valtin. A glance at him would have revealed a face of exceptional boyishness and a pair of dark brown eyes filled with a haunting sadness.

JAN VALTIN

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

SOUTH of Radio City, on Sixth Avenue, there is a row of ramshackle buildings housing numerous employment agencies, dealing in cheap labor. Here, amidst bustling human wreckage gathered around crude signs calling for such help as dishwashers and handymen, the curious passerby might have spotted a cold morning in the fall of 1939 the tall and slim and shabbily dressed figure of a man in his early thirties. That jobless wanderer was Jan Valtin. A glance at him would have revealed a face of exceptional boyishness and a pair of dark brown eyes filled with a haunting sadness.

At left, from "blurb" on book-jacket. Above, a signed article by Levine in Book-of-the-Month Club News.

written by the publicity department of Alliance Publishers. The paragraph on the right is from an article in the January issue of the Book-of-the-Month Club News. The author of the article is Isaac Don Levine! The publishers' "blurb" and the Levine effusion are identical except for the fact that the well-known Hearst hack has "discovered" new facts in the amazing career of the mysterious Mr. Valtin. Although "Out of the Night" describes him as a humble seaman who left school at a very tender age, Mr. Levine now announced that his hero "had emigrated to the United States, studied religious science, became a doctor of philosophy, married a Southern woman, and acquired a colonial home in Connecticut."

Is Isaac Don Levine only the "discoverer" of Jan Valtin? Is he merely his promoter and collaborator, and publicity agent? Or is he . . . IS THERE A JAN VALTIN?

The author (or his alter ego) has created a dazzling stage-setting for himself. Born, he says, of a respectable Social-Democrat attached to the nautical service of the North German Lloyd, "Mr. Valtin" grew up in the ports of the seven seas. Revealing amazing precocity, he spoke Swedish, English, Italian and "knew fragments" of Chinese and Malay at the age of 14. This was made possible by the fact that his father was able to take his wife and children to the four corners of the world at the expense of the generous North German Lloyd. While he was still in his swaddling clothes he went to sea; he took part, so he says, in the uprising of sailors as a young Spartacist; of course he joined the Communist Party, and then his real adventures commenced.

He traveled on missions all over the world, often with fabulous sums at his disposal, but whenever he got "instructions" to make a long journey—such as the one from Shanghai to San Francisco—he was thrown upon his own resources which is a real "break" for the paragon; for in this way the reader is treated to numerous hair-raising stowaway adventures. Despite his 200 pounds, our hero always managed to escape via a port-hole. (This, he reports, he accomplished by stripping and coating his body with grease and butter.)

Having made the journey from the Orient as a stowaway, our hero took his leave from the "Empress of Canada" via the inevitable port-hole and took a flying leap into the sea. After wandering around Victoria harbor for a few minutes, he found a rowboat which was conveniently at hand, and rowed and rowed and rowed. He rowed for three days and three nights, ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clad. "It was night when I awoke. I found a road and followed it. It led to a small town—Port Angeles. I crossed through Port Angeles and struck a highway which led south."

In San Francisco another mysterious "agent" informed him that he had to bump off a man. He didn't want to do it—who would? But orders were orders, so he made a fumble for his man, nobody got hurt and our hero was sentenced to a long prison term in San Quentin.

Mr. Valtin reports that he spent three long years behind the gray walls of San Quentin wearing a gray felon's garb. But aside from informing us that he worked in the jute mill (the stock Hollywood scenario idea of prison life), and that he "mastered English, French and Spanish" (by this time he probably knew every language but Sanskrit), the studied Astronomy, Journalism and Map-Making, there is little other detail. Conversations with alleged revolutionary leaders in Europe take up entire chapters, but a little more than a single page is devoted by our hero to his experiences in San Quentin jute mill! Our hero—according to his story—was in prison from 1926 to 1929. According to his own claims he was an "international revolutionary"—yet not a single word about Tom Mooney, J. B. McNamara and the other famous labor prisoners who were known to every prisoner in San Quentin (as I saw for myself when I spoke with Mooney and McNamara in 1932). Like most of the other escapades in "Out of the Night" the San Quentin experience is patently sheer fiction.

Along about page 497 Mr. Valtin is a prisoner of the Gestapo. The tortures that he suffered would have killed 500 strong men. Yet he wouldn't "talk." But several years earlier in the story, in peaceful San Francisco—catching himself day-dreaming about the placid life of a suburban petit-bourgeois—he slugged himself on the head with a block of wood to "banish" these thoughts from his mind! (Later, in a Nazi prison, he announced his conversion to Hitlerism by asking the jail warden for "Mein Kampf.")

The Perils of Pauline are brought up to date with a score or more hair-raising typewriter adventures, all heavily padded in the writing. Our hero has a super-human memory for sights and sounds, and his recollection of every word of two and three-hour conversations verges on the miraculous.

An atmosphere of pornography pervades the entire book. The basis for this is laid by the author's good fortune in being—according to his own admissions—so irresistible to the ladies. Women were constantly falling in love with him, but except in the case of "Freilei," the innocent young thing he discovered painting on the Antwerp waterfront, our hero always remembered the maxims of "Confidential Chats With Boys." Moreover, despite the importunities of the women—all of whom were voluptuous and aggressive—our hero was generally too busy with affairs of international import.

"Gushi was glad to have me as her companion." "Let's forget everything," Gushi said. "Let's have an orgy." (p. 164). This refrain runs through the entire book.

Obviously, the publishers of the Book of the Month Club have great confidence in the selling-power of these oft-repeated passages.

The book reviewers and literary critics are hawking "Out of the Night" to the public, but many of them have tongue-in-cheek as they sing its praises. The book is described by hysterical publicity agents as "The Count of Monte Cristo" set in a different key." The description was borrowed from Mr. Ed Fitzgerald, who reviews books on WOR, and was used as a display ad in the New York Times.

"Out of the Night," I am convinced, is a brazen hoax perpetrated for profit. But the press has seized upon it as a handy political weapon. The Nazi concentration camp scenes are melodramatic rewrites from the library of anti-Nazi literature; but the rest is a witch's broth from the anti-Soviet slanders by Tchernavin, Krivitzky, Victor Serge, Isaac Don Levine and Eugene Lyons.

LISTENING POST

Along the ASCAP-BMI Battlefront

By Larry Lane

Some one ought to remind the owners and managers of WEVD that the three letters after the W in their station's call letters have a meaning. They stand for Eugene Victor Debs.

WEVD, which is owned by the Daily Forward, and makes a pretense of being a labor station, was founded as a living memorial to Debs. Today, it has become a sorry tribute to a great Socialist. Except for an occasional labor talk, there is nothing to distinguish WEVD from any other commercial station.

It money grubbe as avariciously as any station in town. It thumps the war drum as lustily as any—even more so.

And where does it stand in the ASCAP-BMI battle? As a supposedly "progressive" broadcaster, WEVD, you'd expect, would be lined up with ASCAP as a matter of course, in this talent guild's fight against the network lockout.

Nope. WEVD, unlike a flock of other independent stations, including WMCA, WNEW, WJLN and even the tiny WCNY, has not signed a contract with ASCAP. There's a limp excuse to the effect that WEVD is primarily a foreign language station and does not need ASCAP music. To maintain a pretense of "impartiality," WEVD has not signed either with the chain-stooge BMI.

Remember that line in "Waiting for Lefty" in which an honest unionist confesses that his old union button is blushing because the leadership of the union is so reactionary? When you're up around Forty-sixth Street, between Seventh and Sixth Avenues some evening, take a look at the WEVD building.

In front, is a big and reddish neon sign spelling out W.E.V.D. Reddish—not because of any revolutionary fervor. That old sign is just blushing.

Significant sidelight on the NBC-MBS-CBS boycott of ASCAP music is that, by their action, the networks are barring a great deal of religious music from the air.

A great deal of the important religious music of all faiths is published by music houses affiliated with ASCAP. For instance, the foremost publisher of Catholic music in the country is J. Fisher and Brothers of New York. Their scores have been forced from the air (except on stations siding with ASCAP).

How Catholic spokesmen feel about the situation is revealed in this comment by the "Pittsburgh Courier":

"The lengths to which the broadcasters are going and the sort of fare the public can expect if they succeed in replacing ASCAP with BMI may be judged from an announcement that BMI is issuing its own hymnal, containing, if you please, the hymns that will be allowed on the air after Jan. 1 . . ."

Random House to Issue 'Invitation to Learning'

Random House will publish, on May 15, "Invitation to Learning," a book based on the weekly radio feature of the same name. The program, "Invitation to Learning," has had an interesting history on the radio. Begun last May as a sustaining feature by the Columbia network, the discussions have attracted a steadily growing audience that today numbers over 3,000,000 every week.

The 27 discussions printed in "Invitation to Learning" will include the following books: Plato's "Symposium," Aristotle's "Politics" and "Poetics," Montaigne's "Essays," Machiavelli's "The Prince," Rousseau's "Confessions," DeToer's "Moll Flanders," Tolstoy's "War and Peace," Proust's "Swann's Way," Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," Dante's "The Divine Comedy," Milton's "Paradise Lost," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Leonardo da Vinci's "Notebooks," Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and "The Book of Job" from the Holy Bible.

Deputy to the Supreme Soviet



Vera Maretskaya addresses the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in this scene from "The Great Beginning." This story of a woman peasant leader has been held over through Sunday at the Radio Theatre, Bronx.

The Soviets Film History



A scene from the Soviet film "Lenin in October" now playing at the Irving Place Theatre, "Marseillaise," a film epic of the French revolution directed by Jean Renoir completes the program.

They Are Condemned By Their Own Words

THE FRATRO CLASS, by Ivor Montagu, Lawrence & Wishart, Ltd. London, England.

In this book of less than fifty thousand words Ivor Montagu proves incontrovertibly, with evidence quoted from the most conservative press organs of the British ruling class, that the fall of France was a deliberate scheme and policy of the French ruling class; that not merely France,

but Czechoslovakia, Spain, Norway, Holland and Belgium all fell, not before the attack, merely, of the Nazi forces, but because of the internal treachery, treason and deliberate policies of their own ruling class.

The book sounds a clarion warning to Britain (and inferentially to the United States and every other "democratic" country). A warning addressed, not to the members of the ruling class of these countries, all of whom are very well aware of what they are doing and why, but to the peoples of these countries to make their voices heard before it is too late; to raise their protests first against their real enemy, at home.

It is so completely documented, the conclusions are so clear and so succinctly stated and so inevitable that, compact as it is, it comprehends the entire situation; not only as concerning the past of France and other countries of Europe, but with regard to the immediate and the far distant future of Britain and the United States and all the rest of the world.

"Out of their own mouths" the British ruling class condemns itself and the ruling class of the world. Not "errors of judgment" nor "muddling through" nor the mistakes of "well intentioned" leaders of the people, but deliberate policies of men who belong to the class who would rather hand over their countries and peoples to Hitler than permit their own peoples to have so much as a real voice in the countries' affairs.

The absurd pretension that this war is "a fight for democracy against dictatorship" is proclaimed for what it is—a fight for the ruling class to maintain its power even though the flesh and blood of millions must be sacrificed, and all culture, human progress, and every human right go down into the uttermost depths. H. G.

'Back Where I Come From' Heard on WABC at 10:30

Excerpts from Wagner's "Die Gotterdammerung" over WQXR at 7 P. M. . . . Back Where I Come From over WABC at 10:30 . . . Discussion of the Cyclotron and the Atom over WJZ on the program called "Unlimited Horizons" at 10:30 P. M. . . . Luther Adler and Sylvia Sidney are starred in a presentation of Clifford Odets' "Golden Boy" over WABC at 9:30.

- MORNING**
- 7:00-WNYC-Symphony, L'Arsienne Suite, Rust
 - 7:30-WQXR-Breakfast Symphony
 - 8:00-WQXR-Sweet Music
 - 8:30-WQXR-Trans-Radio News
 - 8:45-WQXR-Trans-Radio News
 - 9:00-WQXR-Trans-Radio News
 - 9:15-WQXR-Trans-Radio News
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 - 2:00-WQXR-Trans-Radio News

'A Treasury of American Song' Our Folk Heritage in Music

A TREASURY OF AMERICAN SONG, by Olin Downes and Elie Siegmeister. Howell and Bookin, Inc.

By Mordecai Bauman

The publication of "A Treasury of American Song," by Olin Downes and Elie Siegmeister is of major importance in the charting of American music history. Not since the publication of Carl Sandburg's monumental "American Songbag" some thirteen years ago has there been any work produced of equal scope. This volume offers many new vistas of the American music scene to anyone who opens its pages.

The collecting of folk music in America is of recent origin. In the early part of this century Cecil Sharp, well known collector of English Folk Songs, came to this country to study the transformation of English Folk Songs underwent when transplanted to the Appalachian mountains by English experienced settlers in America. He found this body of material for the most part untouched by the influences of industrial America and in many cases better preserved than in England. In tracking down folk music of English origin Sharp came upon material that was completely original. This information stirred up interest in the possibility of an indigenous American Folk Music. Since then much work has been done in this field by John and Alan Lomax, the leaders in the collecting of American Folk Music. Carl Sandburg, John Jacob Niles, Lawrence Gellert, Miss Lincoff, Frans Rickaby, Margaret Larkin, Dorothy Scarborough and others. Wherever the collector went he was sure to find undiscovered riches. Today we find a greater interest in the collection, publication and performance of American Folk Music than ever. Mr. Siegmeister has done much in making this material popular, not only by his researches but also by the performances of the American Ballad Singers in concert, radio and on record. At present the Library of Congress has more than "15,000 phonograph discs of native song, which have scarcely begun to be studied, much less noted and made available. From Texas John and Alan Lomax report one family alone which had 500 tunes in their repertoire."

An Essay By Olin Downes

"A Treasury of American Song" opens with a very fine essay on American Folk Music by Olin Downes. He points out that the music comes "directly and without intellectual corruption from the people," and "that the song begins where the event stopped." Mr. Downes writes that "in no country have there been more cross fertilizations than in America, and in no country have these cross fertilizations given more strength, variety and vigor to the native product." Following this essay there is a note "About the Music" by Elie Siegmeister. The collection of songs which follows is presented in a geographic and historic sequence with a brief comment before each of the sections on the music. There are sixteen such sections. The titles start with "Plymouth Rock to Bunker Hill and finish with "Broadway to Route 66." Other interesting titles are "Toothache in His Heel," "Courting, Love and Children," "The Old Chisum Trail," etc.

Each of the sixteen titles could be discussed extensively. But Mr. Siegmeister has given us the kernel of each of these groupings and what one has is the beginning of a book on the history of Folk Music in America.

John Arnold Speaks Tonight at Brounville Workers School Forum

The second in a series of forums under the auspices of the Brounville Workers School, featuring John Arnold in a Marxist analysis of the News Behind the Headlines, is being held at the Community Center, 381 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn tonight.

John Arnold, editor and columnist of the Morning Freiheit, expressed satisfaction with the spirit of the discussion around President Roosevelt's War Powers Bill in which 100 people participated at the first forum.

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—Abel Gorham

PEACE OF OUR MIND

American Youth Theatre
135 WEST 44th Street, N. Y. C.
Show Starts Promptly at 9:30
Folk and Ballroom Dancing All Evening



ELIE SIEGMEISTER

which was a favorite of the Pilgrims and is found in the only book of printed music brought with them to America, "The Ainsworth-Salter." This hymn as well as most of the other songs in the book, are presented in simple arrangements by Mr. Siegmeister. After the first section devoted to hymns and early American folk songs we come to a section devoted to songs of the American Revolution. These songs are particularly apt at present. They extol the virtues of a free country, glorify the men and deeds of Bunker Hill and sing of "Jefferson and Liberty."

The gloomy night before us lies,
The reign of terror soon is o'er;
Its gaps, its iniquities and spies,
Its herds of harpies is no more.

Refrain:
Rejoice, Columbia's sons rejoice,
To tyrants never bend the knee
But join with heart and soul and voice
For Jefferson and Liberty.

Here strangers from a thousand shores
Compelled by tyranny to roam,
Shall find, amidst abundant shores
A nobler and a happy home.

Refrain:
Rejoice, etc.
Compositions by William Billings

American Youth Theatre
To Present the Ballad Singers at Town Hall

The American Youth Theatre, which sponsored the debut of the American Ballad Singers, under the direction of Elie Siegmeister, at Town Hall last season, will present a second performance of the group in an entirely new program at Town Hall, Sunday evening, March 9.

Starting with the songs of the Pilgrims and of early revolutionary days, the program, which is called "From the Pilgrim Fathers to Tom Joad," will include sea chanteys, children's game songs, mother-in-law ballads, work songs, songs of the chain gang and Dust Bowl of today.

A distinctive section will be "Songs of the Melting-Pot," the colorful American tunes of native regional groups who have settled in various localities of the States; the Louisiana creoles, Southwestern Mexican-Americans, Pennsylvania Dutch, Irish, Scotch, and others.

The American Youth Theatre continues its series of presentations of original musical reviews with a final showing of "A Peace of Our Mind" at the Malin Studios, 133 W. 44th St. Saturday, Feb. 1, they will present the first performance of a new review "Ain't It The Truth."

MOTION PICTURES

8th & Final Week!
"A picture the well-informed person cannot afford to miss."—N. Y. POST
MANNERHEIM LINE
(with English narration)
MIAMI PLAYHOUSE Continuous
6th Ave. 47th St. from 10 A.M.

RADIO

SO BROTHERLY A JENNINGS STREET
New Playing!
Soviet Masterpiece
"GREAT BEGINNING"
1st till 5 P.M. - 2nd Evg.-Children 1st

MOTION PICTURES

BEGINNING TODAY - One Week Only!
IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Irving Place, near 147th St.
Artino's Outstanding Hit
"LENIN IN 1918"
With E. V. Shekulin in the role of Lenin
and
The prize winning Masterpiece of the French Revolution
"MARSEILLAISE"
By Jean Renoir (creator of "Grand Illusion")
Also -
"BALLET of the PARIS OPERA," Featuring Sergei Lifar
1st till 1 P.M.; Matinees 2:30; Evg. 8:30; Cont. from 10:30 A.M. to Midnight

are also found in this section, notably Chester and Davis-Lamentation. Billings was a lanterner's apprentice in Boston. He wrote many tunes of a naive, quaint nature which he called "rumping tunes." Billings shares with Francis Hopkinson the distinction of being America's earliest known composers.

Examining this collection one can see the songs' close association with practical needs. They helped to entertain, spread news, playing games, dancing, political comment, satire, courting, the easing of work, astring of grievances, hope, for a better world. . . . Folk songs took the place of movies, radio, theatre, looks and newspapers for millions of Americans. And just as varied as the songs was the variety of the locale. Ballads were composed in the mountains, in the foot, hills, the dry lands, the water lands, the south, the north, the west, the east and wherever people gathered to work and live and play.

There are some 140 songs in this collection ending with Woody Guthrie's ballad, "Tom Joad." It is ironic that a book of this kind composed of songs of the people should be made inaccessible to them because of its price. "A Treasury of American Song" belongs on the shelf with the Lomaxes' "American Ballads and Folk Songs" and Sandburg's "American Songbag." These important elements of history which most of the text books omit, the customs, pastimes, mores, of the everyday life of the American people, can here be learned in song.

Talk on History Of CPSU Tonight; Film to Be Shown

Edward Smith, assistant director of the Workers School, is the first speaker in a series of three talks on "The History of the CPSU," sponsored by the Upper West Side Section of the Communist Party. The talk, which will be followed by a showing of "Lenin in October," will be given tonight at the Hotel Newton, 2528 Broadway.

The second talk will be made by Sender Garlin, former Moscow correspondent of the Daily Worker, Friday evening, Feb. 7. The lecture will be followed by the showing of the Soviet film classic, "The Man With the Gun."

Donald Lester, Educational Director of the New York State Communist Party, will give the final talk in the series on Feb. 21, when the Soviet film, "Gypsies" will be shown.

Violinist Albert Stoessel Lectures at Carnegie Hall On String Instruments

Albert Stoessel, noted violinist, conductor, teacher and lecturer, will discuss the "Capacities" of the Stringed Instruments" in Carnegie Hall on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Stoessel's lecture will be the seventh in the series of free lectures being given to celebrate Carnegie Hall's Golden Anniversary season. Seven young musicians will assist in the illustrations with a program of music for stringed instruments.

CHICAGO, ILL.

STUDIO

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RUSSIAN REVIVALS
Great Films on Each Program
FRI. SAT. SUN. - JAN. 24, 25, 26
GYPSIES and
BETHOVEN CONCERTO
Mon. - Tues. Jan. 27 - 28
"Chapayev" & "Potemkin"
WED. - One Day Only - JAN. 29
"THE THIRTEEN" and
"SOVIET BORDER"
THURS. - FRI. JAN. 30 - 31
"PETER THE FIRST" and
"BALTIC DEPUTY"
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The MANNERHEIM LINE

(Spoken in English)
Mat. Daily 2 P.M. Evg. 7 & 9:30 P.M.
Call Theatre for Benefits

On The Score Board

By Lester Rodney

I've written this column before. Everytime some baseball player signed up for big money. When Gehrig signed for \$31,000 three years ago, DiMaggio for \$25,000 two years ago and now when young Bob Feller signs for \$30,000.

\$30,000 is a lot of bucks to get for throwing a baseball around in a sunny stadium a few hours a day during the summer months. And around the holdout time of the year we of the Daily Worker sports department invariably get a few letters from hard working readers who want to know why we worry about baseball stars' salaries.

There are just a few facts to bear in mind in connection with baseball salaries, and though we've said them before (once a year) they can bear plenty of repetition when the players start fighting for that extra thousand.

The first thing to consider is that \$30,000 is hardly the typical baseball salary. It's the one you read about in the headlines, because it makes much better copy. The run of the mine player in the big leagues gets his \$2,500, \$4,000 and \$7,000 (that's pretty good) per annum. Feller today, DiMaggio in '39 and Gehrig in '38 are and were the super stars of the year, receiving four or five times the average. Remembering the huge crowds they pull through the humming turnstiles in the tremendous business that is big league baseball, I for one think these great stars rate that kind of money and more.

Now here's the thing most people don't think about. Whereas in the average and less glamorous occupation the age of 35 usually finds one nearing the peak of his talents and productive capacities, that's about the finish line in baseball.

You're an "old man" when you reach 35 in the baseball world and your years are severely limited from there on. Players who reach the age of 40 can be counted on the fingers of one hand comfortably.

Remember too that the players, in pointing since childhood to make good in this highly specialized, exacting sport, neglect learning any other trade. When a Giant substitute infielder named Eddie Farrell dropped out to become a dentist several years ago it was a sensation, a marvel of the ages. Forgetting for the moment the very hard-to-forget drive towards war and the extinction of all sports, take the case of a player who reaches the age of 35 and the end of the trail. Life expectancy is supposed to be around 70. We'll make it a more practical 60 for this day and age and that still leaves 25 years of living for a ball player to worry about when he's through. Baseball, like all sports that are really big business, is notoriously ungrateful to its ex-heroes. We only hear of a Hal Chase or Jim Thorpe in after years when somebody stumbles on them digging ditches for \$10 a week in their late forties. A Babe Ruth's dough is holding out while baseball spurns his managerial aspirations ONLY because the big Bambino held out so bitterly and consistently for more money as an annual holdout.

Feller may last till he's thirty-five as a big leaguer. There's no guarantee of that. A bad arm can leave him in the scrapheap with his scrapbook at the age of twenty-five. He almost had his career nipped right at the start when he was badly handled and over-worked as an eighteen-year-old sensation. One more year of that and the sore arm he fortunately overcame could easily have finished him.

Statistics, and this is so amazing that many people didn't believe it at first, show that the average life of a major league player is just FOUR YEARS.

No, you can't convince this department that the Gehrigs, DiMaggios and Fellers aren't justified in cashing in just as heavily as possible in this billion dollar sport while they can. And when the hold-outs start hitting the headlines soon and you think of the "easy life and big dough" in big league baseball, please remember that the majority of ball players get less than one-fifth of what Bob Feller just got for himself, and don't last as long.

About That \$30,000 of Bob Feller's

'NEGRO STARS BELONG'-GRID YANKS OWNER

DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1941

EVERY DAY
The Daily Worker
Sports Page Gives
You An Exclusive
Sports Feature

Would Sign Right Player, Hertz Tells Daily Worker

Has "None in Mind" Right Now, He Says—Tried for Kenny Washington Last Year—Sees New League Developing

By Bill Newton

The New York Yankees professional football team would not hesitate to sign Negro players if any were available who fitted into Douglas C. Hertz' plans for rebuilding the club, the Yankees' wealthy new owner told the Daily Worker yesterday.

Although Hertz declared that the Yankees, New York's American League professional team, had no Negro grid stars in view at the present time who "would fit into our plans," he blasted Jim Crow in sports.

"A man's color would have nothing to do with my hiring policy," he said. "I believe that Negroes have as much right as white boys to play professional football."

Both the American and National professional grid leagues still maintain an unwritten Jim Crow policy in the face of fan resentment. They're said to be waiting for the major league clubs to take the first step against Jim Crow. If Hertz, a shrewd businessman, were to hire a few Negro grid greats, it would be a heavy blow at discrimination.

Having indicated his plans to make the Yankees an "All-American" eleven at every position in 1941 by offering spectacular contracts to Tommy Harmon and Johnny Kimbrough, Hertz not only could smash at discrimination but help his team's drawing power as well by signing Negroes for this fall's game.

The Yankees almost obtained the services of Kenny Washington, UCLA's great Negro back, for the 1940 season. Kenny, now UCLA freshman coach, was offered a contract by the club's former owners. He evidently was not satisfied with the terms, according to Hertz, for he turned them down. Although Hertz, admitted that the Yankees had been interested in the Negro All-American on the basis of Kenny's drawing power, he said that he had no definite plans at present to again contact Washington.

Hertz, whose Yankees finished fourth in the "new" American League's first season in 1940, has big ideas for the club's future, however, and it is possible that he may soon hire some Negro grid greats despite his denial of such plans. The pro elevens are fairly careful to avoid compromising the eligibility of college athletes still in competition by premature announcements.

His \$7,000 offer to Kimbrough, his \$17,500 offer to Harmon, and his efforts to obtain the services of several 1940 grid greats bear out Hertz' declaration that he expects "the Yankees to finish first in 1941"—provided the draft or a war doesn't intervene. If Hertz could obtain the services of such stars as Washington, that would make his club's chances that much brighter.

Eventually he believes by the way, the American League will become such a serious rival of the dominant National loop that "a world series will be inevitable."

He predicted that the American League might come in on the proposal of the National to establish a "cease" for most professional leagues—but only as an equal. The N. L. plan calls for all other divisions to be subordinated to the National. Hertz' efforts to build up the Yankees, and the plans of American League owners to move into the big time with a "draft" similar to the National's method, make a real fight likely in pro ball if N. L. owners attempt to "outlaw" or subordinate their prospective major rival.

Bill Hutchinson, James Monroe High School and Dartmouth graduate, was the backfield star of the Yankees last fall. The club performed in the Stadium, Jack McBride, ex-Dodger back, was coach, and Hertz said he plans to retain him.

\$75,000 Sore Arm Gets Once Over



JOHNNY GEE, six-foot-nine southpaw who was bought by the Pirates from Syracuse for 75 grand last year only to have his arm go lame, is hoping for a recovery. He's being treated by Ray Roberts, trainer at the University of Michigan.

Off the Backboard

Only 4 Unbeaten Left—CCNY Adds Tough Road Game—Those Terrific Hoyas

There are only four unbeaten teams in the country and none of them have what you might call representative schedules, though two had knocked over a couple of toughies. Seton Hall of Jersey proved that it belongs by belting over previously unbeaten Villanova. Rhode Island State, which meets St. Francis at the Garden Wednesday, still is rather untested in running up its huge totals against New England foes. Westminster of Pennsylvania has a notable victory over Pitt to its credit and Toledo of Ohio rounds out the unbeaten four. The latter is supposed to be pretty good. It plays LIU here later in the year. Toledo has two crack Negro stars from Masillon, Ohio on its team.

CCNY is booking a game in Chicago for the night of February 14, the night before it plays Xavier in Cincinnati. Either De Paul or Loyola will be the foe, and Holman, with his team clicking, hopes it's the latter. He hasn't forgotten that 52-27 drubbing big Mike Novak and company handed the Beavers two years ago in the Windy City.

Bill King, who bows out Wednesday night against Butler, has averaged no less than 8.5 points per game during his LIU career, according to statistics just compiled by Claire Bee's office. And his OHLF value is his work under backboards!

Get this. A fan, "F. H.," writes from Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina, to remind us that Hank Luisetti scored these fifty points against Duquesne three years ago in Cleveland, not Pittsburgh. Correction is correct and duly noted.

Games Wednesday night found George Washington just nosing out Army at the Plains 31-27. . . . The Colonials, incomparably a better and more solid outfit, were rushed off their feet by the aggressive game of the Cadets. Georgetown, which must be one of the very best teams in the country, lost its opener—ten straight since then including G. Washington, Temple and NYU topped, with the Navy at Annapolis 38-18. It was 23-1 at the half, believe it or not. Another of those tough and little touted Pennsylvania small college teams, Waynesburg, tripped Pitt 44-40. Penn pulled a mild surprise in the Ivy League, dumping Yale 40-35. Both are down at the bottom of the league—L. R.

While baseball can command that sum of money, Tim Mara, owner of the football Giants, declared that no football player, John Kimbrough, Tommy Harmon, or anybody else, is worth \$37,500 a year. "There are no individuals around any more like Jim Thorpe, Ernie Nevers, Red Grange, who have great ability and can command tremendous publicity," Mara said. Mara dropped a hint as to the average

Fading Giants Seen Remaining In N. L. Dumps

Terry Hasn't Developed Stars to Replace McGraw Players Like Ott and Hubbell—Pitching Is Weak

(Following is the twelfth of a series of winter stories on the 16 major league clubs by the United Press.)

The New York Giants have been slowly disintegrating since they won two straight pennants in 1936 and 1937. They were third in 1938, fifth in 1939 and sixth in 1940.

Bill Terry's stabs at rebuilding the Giants have been something less than vigorous. The club has grown old with Carl Hubbell and Mel Ott and Terry hasn't been able to develop or find new blood to revive the glory of the McGraw era. Once the dominant club in New York, the Giants now play third fiddle to the Yankees and Dodgers.

As presently constituted the Giants do not look any part of a contender. However, it doesn't seem likely they'll be quite as bad as they were last season when they plunged to a percentage of .474 and finished 27½ games behind the Reds.

The Giants have made some attempts to patch up their club but none of their deals can be termed a major move designed to win a pennant. They bought Fletcher Joe Bowman and infielder Joe Orenge from the Cardinals, purchased Outfielder Morris Arneved from the Reds, bought Pitcher Bump Hadley at the waiver price from the Yankees and signed Gabby Hartnett, ex-Cub manager, as player-coach. In cleaning house the Giants sent Tony Cucinello to the Cardinals, and Roy Joiner and John Dickshot to Hollywood.

The Giants' outfield plans revolve around Johnny Rucker, the speed boy, making good in center. After a miserable start last season, Rucker began to look like a ball player toward the end. Arneved was bought for left field but may be lost to the army by June 1. In that case, it'll be Joe Moore or Frank Demaree in left. Ott is sure of his job in right. Jimmy Maynard, a rookie from Richmond, showed some possibilities when he came up late last season.

(Tomorrow: St. Louis Cardinals.)

Change for Orange
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 23 (UP).—The 1941 football schedule of Syracuse University, announced today, will include three new opponents—Wisconsin, Holy Cross and Rutgers—replacing Northwestern, Georgetown and Columbia.

Hal Schumacher and Carl Hubbell were the Giants' aces last season, and it looks like they'll have to fill those roles again. Schumacher, an unlucky pitcher, deserved a better record last season than 13 and 13. Hubbell's record was 11 and 12. He's good only with ample rest. Others returning from last year's staff are Bill Lohman, Cliff Melton, Harry Gumbert, Paul Dean, Walter Brown and Jim Lynn.

Bowman, who won seven and lost five, for the Cards last season, is counted on to be a regular. He'll at least help keep the

THE ROUNDUP: 'Is He Getting It?' Asks Indian Chief; Grange Over Harmon; Track Champs Set

By Jack Jules

Whoever named Bobo Newsom Buck was gifted with prophetic sight as the very grateful Detroit Tigers are reported to have made his cognomen for 1940 \$35,000 Buck Newsom in return for the hurling that brought their creaking team into the World Series and almost won it. This announcement from Tiger owner, Walter O. Briggs, guttured Bob Feller's life as highest salaried pitcher to exactly 24-hour duration. But in Cleveland Alva Bradley quizzically queried, "The question is, is he getting it?" But the best angle in the whole situation is that according to Detroit salary dealings with players, the player must remain silent and you know what that means to garrulous Bobo.

Tom Harmon has disassociated himself from a supposed post-season charity game in Miami. Neither he nor teammates Forest Evans and Ed Frutig will participate because they learned it was a "promotion stunt" instead. Kimbrough is also supposed to have appeared in the proposed game which Michigan University officials say was "not very likely to materialize."

The Giants reported that the signed contracts of pitcher Paul Dean and infielder George Myatt have arrived to bring the number of satisfied Terrymen to 12. Nobody promised the pennant on the basis of their signatures.

Invitations for the fifty-third annual National track and field championships, to be held this year at Madison Square Garden on Saturday, Feb. 22, have been sent out by the Amateur Athletic Union to each of its 41 districts.

All of the 1940 champions are eligible to defend their titles. They are Moez Elberbe, in the 60; Charlie Belcher, in the 600; John Beaman, in the 1,000; Chuck Farnke, in the mile; Greg Rice, in the three miles; Allan Tolmick, in the hurdles; Charlie Eschenbach, in the walk; Joe McCluskey in the steeplechase; Anson Perina, in the broad jump; Artie Byrns, in the high jump; Earle Meadows, in the pole vault; Al Bloris, in the shot; Nile Perkins, in the weight throw; Seton Hall, in the 800-yard relay, and N. Y. U. in the other three relays. The New York A. C. also will defend the team championship.

The good news today is that Babe Ruth is recovering from his attack of flu.

The Bronx Coliseum will house the Steve Belloise-Andre Jessurun rematch on Feb. 18. Jessurun won a debated victory over Steve at the Broadway Arena when the Bronx boxer was penalized for hitting low in two rounds.

WHAT'S ON

Notes: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 35c per line (6 words is a line—no minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Tonight
AMERICAN YOUTH THEATRE offers "Best evening's entertainment in New York." Absolutely last showing of "Peace of Our Mind." Held over by popular demand! Folk and ballroom dancing follows the show. 123 W. 44th St. Sub. 48c. FIRST PICTURE in Educational Series "Lenin in October." Discussion by Edward

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